

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

START

STILLWATER MESSENGER

JAN 1
1861

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DEC 30
1862

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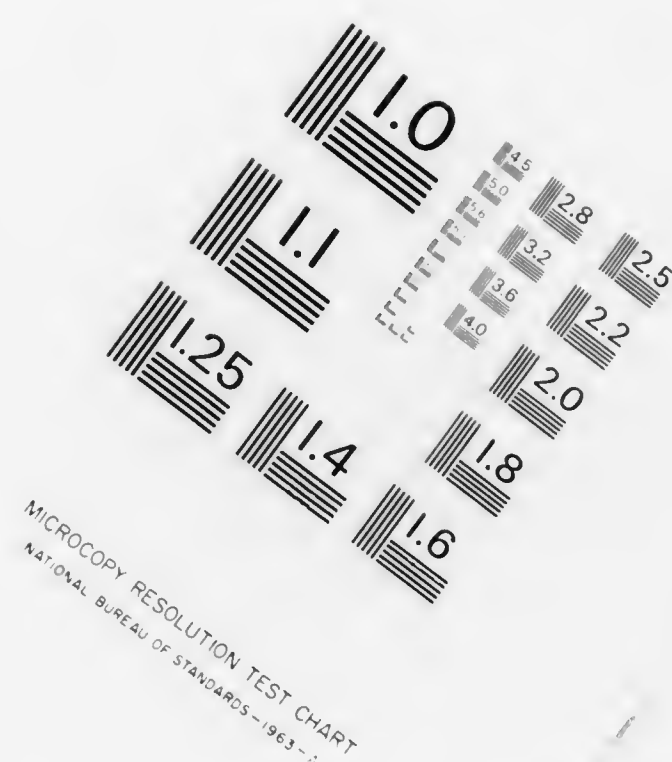
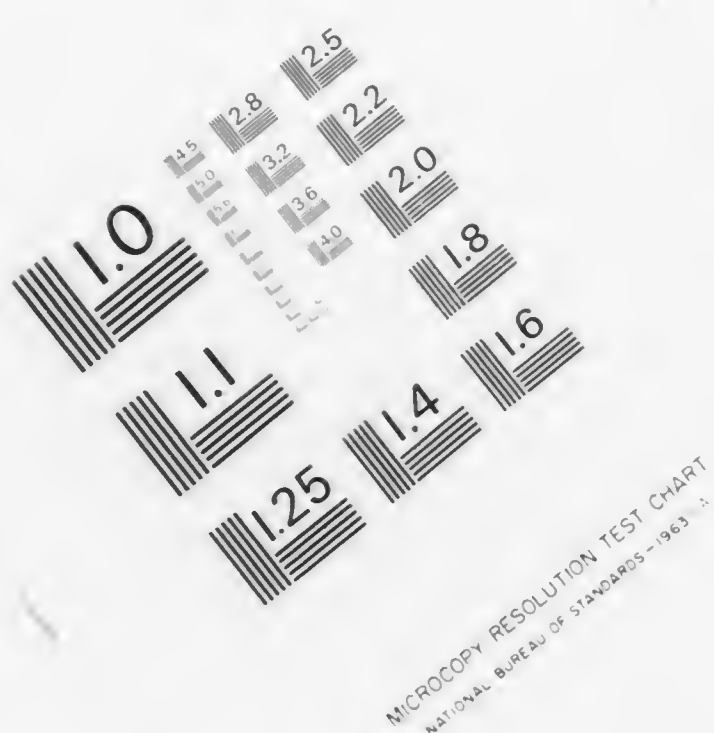
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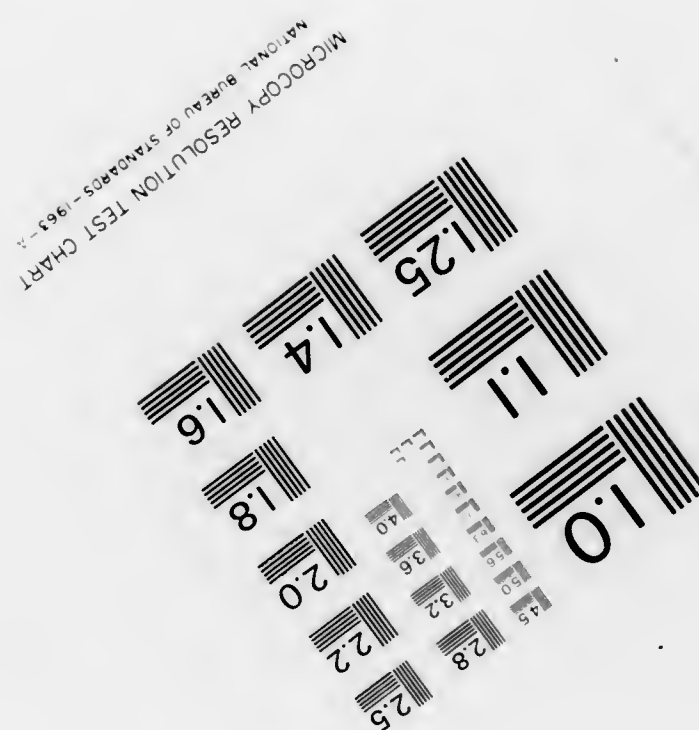
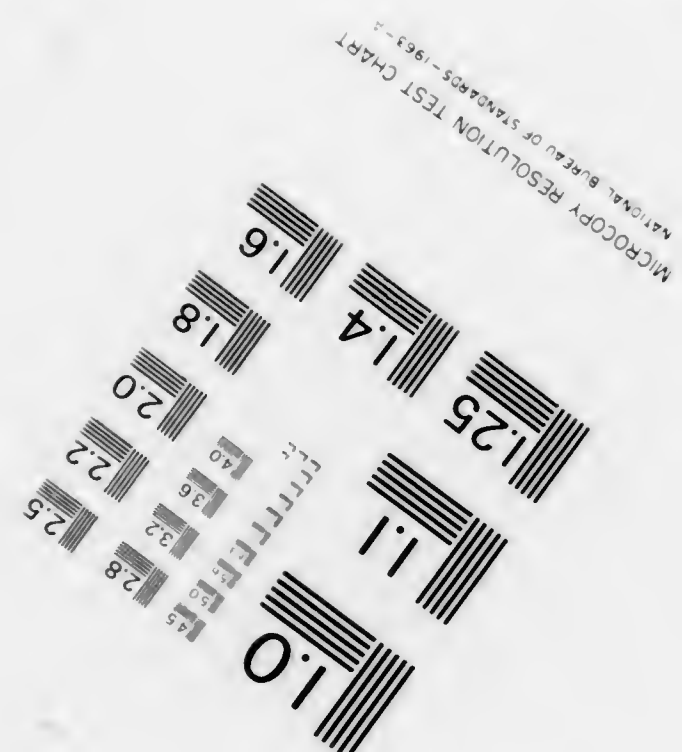
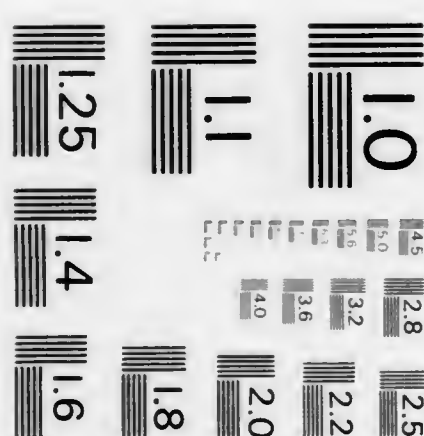
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Newspaper: Stillwater MESSENGER

03-02-1976

TEST CHART
STANDARDS - 1963



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
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MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS - 1963



The Stillwater Messenger.

VOLUME 5.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1861.

NUMBER 17.

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
It is furnished to subscribers for two dollars per year in advance. It is published weekly, except on Sundays and holidays. It is published at the office of the publisher, in Stillwater, Minnesota. It is published at the office of the publisher, in Stillwater, Minnesota.

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J. M. HARLOW, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE adjoining Parker's Law Office, up stairs, Main street, Stillwater.

Residence, at Mrs. Harris, Mulberry street.

H. F. NOYES, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE in Holcomb's new stone building, (up stairs) Main street, Stillwater.

Minnesota. Residence, corner of Cherry and Fourth streets.

DOCTOR A. MULLER.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE one door above Dodge's book store, Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

Residence, corner of Cherry and Fourth streets.

Wm. M. McCLUER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

OFFICE in Muldock's block, Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

Residence, at Mrs. Harris, Mulberry street.

THOMPSON & VANDERBERG.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

OFFICE in GREENEY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET, Stillwater, Minnesota.

Residence, at Mrs. Harris, Mulberry street.

S. S. MURDOCK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

OFFICE in Muldock's block, Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

Residence, at Mrs. Harris, Mulberry street.

J. P. CORNMAN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

OFFICE on the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

July 10th, 1859. 75-144.

PIESTON & MURDOCK.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

OFFICE corner of Main and Chestnut street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

Residence, at Mrs. Harris, Mulberry street.

Wm. F. MASON.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HAIR, OILS, TOBACCO, &c.

GEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 4 Rogers' Block, 31 street, above the Bridge, SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

The only Wholesale Hat House in Minn.

October 15, 1859. 75-144.

M. E. AMES.

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA. Strict attention will be paid to business of his profession in all parts of the State.

A. VAN VORHES.

GENERAL LAND AGENT.

Will select land for immigrants, Local Land Warrants, and secure pre-emption claims, and attend to all business connected with a General Land Agency. Office opposite the Post Office.

M. S. WILLARD.

FURNITURE DEALER.

Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

ELEGANT, Medium and Plain Household Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.

C. CARL.

BANKER AND BROKER.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS, &c.

Bought and sold. Collections made promptly, remitted less current rate of exchange. 40

Exchange, Banking and Collection

OFFICE OF

DARLING & SCHEFFER.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, and Uncurrent Money.

Drafts for sale on the Eastern Cities and Europe.

KEYS A. DARLING. [CHARLES SCHEFFER, Nov. 23, 1858.]

WEBSTER & BROTHER.

HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE

AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.

TRAINING, GLAZING, MARBLING, AND PAPER Hanging. Shop on Second Street South of Chestnut. Stillwater, March 22, 1859.

RUDOLPH LEHMICKE.

Attorney at Law.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office in Holcomb's Block, Stillwater, Minn.

OYSTERS.

FRESH OYSTERS kept constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail.

Oct. 22-46 JOHN GIERET.

COAL OIL.

A new and superior article, at

PRAYER MEETING IN A STORM.

(See President Buchanan's last Proclamation.)

A rain came up from the south-west; and the ship had felt such a storm before, and her passengers were all gathered together.

The passengers said: "Well, trust our ship, the staunch old Constitution!"

The captain stood on the quarter-deck; "The sea," he said, "is rather bad."

"I don't think it will be so bad," said the first mate, "but the wind is the worst."

"The wind is the worst," said the first mate, "but the sea is the worst."

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Words of Prophecy and Patri-

otism.

In December, 1850, as appears by the turning over of some old newspapers, a political discussion took place at the Hall of the House of Representatives in Springfield, between Mr. Lincoln, who was then a Whig leader, and Messrs. Douglas and Lamson, who were Democrats. It will be remembered that this was about the commencement of the enthusiastic campaign of 1840, and which resulted in the defeat of Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency. We copy from the concluding part of Mr. Lincoln's speech, the following eloquent burst of patriotism and devotion to principle. Said he:

"Mr. Lamson refers to the late elections in the States, and from their results confidently predicts that every State in the Union will vote for Mr. Van Buren at the next Presidential election. Address that argument to cowards and knaves; with the free and the brave it will effect nothing. It may be true—if it must, let it. Many free countries have lost their liberty, and ours may lose hers; but if she shall, be it my proudest boast, not that I was the last to desert, but that I never deserted her. I know that the great volcano at Washington aroused and directed by the evil spirit that reigns there, is holding forth the laws of politics at corruption in a current broad and deep, which is sweeping with a frightful velocity over the whole length and breadth of the land, while on its bosom are riding, like demons on the waves of hell, the imp of evil spirit, and fondly flitting all those who dare resist its onerous course. But, if after all we shall find that I was the last to desert, but that I never deserted her. I know that the great volcano at Washington aroused and directed by the evil spirit that reigns there, is holding forth the laws of politics at corruption in a current broad and deep, which is sweeping with a frightful velocity over the whole length and breadth of the land, while on its bosom are riding, like demons on the waves of hell, the imp of evil spirit, and fondly flitting all those who dare resist its onerous course. But, if after all we shall find that I was the last to desert, but that I never deserted her. I know that the great volcano at Washington aroused and directed by the evil spirit that reigns there, is holding forth the laws of politics at corruption in a current broad and deep, which is sweeping with a frightful velocity over the whole length and breadth of the land, while on its bosom are riding, like demons on the waves of hell, the imp of evil spirit, and fondly flitting all those who dare resist its onerous course. But, if after all we shall find that I was the last to desert, but that I never deserted her. I know that the great volcano at Washington aroused and directed by the evil spirit that reigns there, is holding forth the laws of politics at corruption in a current broad and deep, which is sweeping with a frightful velocity over the whole length and breadth of the land, while on its bosom are riding, like demons on the waves of hell, the imp of evil spirit, and fondly flitting all those who dare resist its onerous course. But, if after all we shall find that I was the last to desert, but that I never deserted her. I know that the great volcano at Washington aroused and directed by the evil spirit that reigns there, is holding forth the laws of politics at corruption in a current broad and deep, which is sweeping with a frightful velocity over the whole length and breadth of the land, while on its bosom are riding, like demons on the waves of hell, the imp of evil spirit, and fondly flitting all those who dare resist its onerous course. But, if after all we shall find that I was the last to desert, but that I never deserted her. I know that the great volcano at Washington aroused and directed by the evil spirit that reigns there, is holding forth the laws of politics at corruption in a current broad and deep, which is sweeping with a frightful velocity over the whole length and breadth of the land, while on its bosom are riding, like demons on the waves of hell, the imp of evil spirit, and fondly flitting all those who dare resist its onerous course. But, if after all we shall find that I was the last to desert, but that I never deserted her. I know that the great volcano at Washington aroused and directed by the evil spirit that reigns there, is holding forth the laws of politics at corruption in a current broad and deep, which is sweeping with a frightful velocity over the whole length and breadth of the land, while on its bosom are riding, like demons on the waves of hell, the imp of evil spirit, and fondly flitting all those who dare resist its onerous course. But, if after all we shall find that I was the last to desert, but that I never deserted her. I know that the great volcano at Washington aroused and directed by the evil spirit that reigns there, is holding forth the laws of politics at corruption in a current broad and deep, which is sweeping with a frightful velocity over the whole length and breadth of the land, while on its bosom are riding, like demons on the waves of hell, the imp of evil spirit, and fondly flitting all those who dare resist its onerous course. But, if after all we shall find that I was the last to desert, but that I never deserted her. I know that the great volcano at Washington aroused and directed by the evil spirit that

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

STILLWATER:

Tuesday, - - - January 8, 1861.

What is Coercion?

Many persons have been led into the very erroneous idea that the term coercion—when applied to a refractory State—means war; and that if coercion is resorted to by the General Government in the case of South Carolina, that civil war is a necessary sequence. Mr. Buchanan, in his message, affects to believe the same thing—that to compel South Carolina to obey the Federal laws, the same as they are obeyed by every other State—laws that South Carolina assisted to make, and has always heretofore not only obeyed herself, but has exacted obedience from every other State, is to declare war upon that people. We are willing to upon that people. We are willing to do the misfortune of Mr. Buchanan's dogma, many of his huge blunders and follies; but to concede that the President is sincere in his opinion upon this subject, would be a stronger impeachment of his intellect than his most inveterate enemy could desire. He knows better. His long experience in governmental affairs and his common sense rise up in condemnation of his language. He knows his position to be false in law, in logic, and in common sense. His false dogma should be passed to the credit of his cowardice—not his reason. It is very natural that secession sympathizers should shield themselves behind the President, as an excuse for that which their judgment, their common sense and their patriotism would condemn if they would but investigate the subject in the light of either of these mentors.

We believe in coercing States when they violate the terms of the Federal Compact, just as the individual should be coerced when violating the civil law; and had President Buchanan followed the plain teachings of his sworn duty at the outset of South Carolina's refractory movements, comparative peace and quiet would today be the result—and this, too, without the shedding of one drop of blood by the Federal authorities, unless acting upon the defensive; and no one believes that at that time South Carolina would have dared to make the slightest resistance to the execution of the laws. The idea of war, or any necessity for war at that time, or even now if the questions were met promptly, is the sheerest moonshine—nonsense—the result of sympathy with the rebels or a craven cowardice that is wholly unexcusable.

All that is required of South Carolina, is simply an obedience of the laws. She may hold conventions and pass any kind of ordinances she pleases, provided they do not commit any act contrary to the laws of the United States. Her citizens may wear blue feathers in their hats, wear Palmetto flags in the lapels of their coats, kick up their heels and play the fool generally, and no one will molest or make them afraid. They may hold offices and draw their salaries quarterly, or refuse to do so, and no one will complain. They can receive or dispatch letters through the United States mails, (provided the postage is prepaid), or refuse to do so, and the General Government will permit them; while all the rest of the world will only claim the privilege of regarding them as a set of communitarian asses and fools. They may enjoy the facility of regarding themselves in the Union, or out of the Union, as they may elect; but when it comes to paying duties and obeying the General laws in regard to commerce, &c., then the United States have something to say to the question. These laws must be obeyed, irrespective of convention ordinances, secession commissioners, blue cockades or palmetto flags.

All this can be enforced without any resort to violence—it certainly could have been done fifteen days ago. The New York Times says that a single frigate lying in the harbor of Charleston would be all the force required. Any vessel that should refuse to pay duties as required by law, would be seized and taken into some other district for confiscation; and any vessel that should leave the port without the clearance papers required by the laws of Congress, would be subject to seizure anywhere on the high seas, not only by our own vessels, but by those of every other nation, as a ship having no national character. This is all this "coercion" that would be required for such a contingency. There is nothing in it that could deluge the country in fraternal blood, or enlist the sympathies and co-operation of the other Slaveholding States.

But suppose, it may be said, that the people should resist this seizure of a ship for refusing to pay duties, or for clearing without Federal papers. In the first place, they have no means of resistance. To be at all effectual, their resistance must be by sea,—and that requires a Navy. South Carolina has not a solitary ship-of-war, nor the means of getting one; nor, if she had a hundred, has she men to man them. If the forts were in her possession she might possibly protect her merchant vessels after they were

fairly within the harbor,—but beyond that limit she would be utterly powerless. Besides, if any such resistance should take place, the State would be simply making war on the General Government. It would not be a question of "coercing" a State,—but of defending the Federal authority against hostile attack. No one certainly can question the right or the duty of every Government to defend itself.

No man ever had a plainer path before him than Mr. Buchanan at the outset of this difficulty. But he has a most extraordinary genius for blundering,—and may be relied on in every case to do exactly the wrong thing. It was so in the Lecompton business. No man of merely ordinary capacity could have made a mistake. It is only a gifted and experienced statesman like Mr. Buchanan who could manage, in so plain a case, to take a course which should shatter his party, and bring the country to the verge of ruin. So in this instance, any man of merely common sense, (assuming, of course, that he desired to prevent Disunion,—which we are not prepared to assume in Mr. Buchanan's case),—would have sent a force to the forts at Charleston sufficient to hold them against any attack. That precaution would have rendered it perfectly certain that no frigate would have been held. They a frigate in the harbor would have secured the payment of duties,—and the whole case would have been closed. There would have been no talk and no thought of war, so far as "coercing" South Carolina was concerned, and Mr. Buchanan would have been spared the necessity of incurring the contempt of the nation by his ignominious Message and his pusillanimous conduct.

But Mr. Buchanan is nothing, if not diplomatic. He labors under the impression that statesmanship means intrigue,—that no duty can be performed without management. He has brought into the Presidency the ideas and sentiments upon which he used to control State Conventions and political caucuses. He has not a particle of the straightforward honesty and direct simplicity of purpose which made Jackson so admirably fitted for just such a crisis as this. He never meets a difficulty or an enemy fairly and frankly. He tries to circumvent them. He temporizes, and dallies, and hopes to cheat the troubles that confront him. Gen. Jackson described him perfectly in this note:

HERMITAGE, Feb. 15, 1845.
Your observations with regard to Mr. Buchanan are correct. He showed a want of moral courage in the affair of the intrigue of Adams and Clay,—did not do me justice in the *expose* he then made, and I am sure about that time he made, there was a perfect understanding between Adams and Clay about the Presidency and the Secretary of State. This I am sure of. But whether he viewed that there was any corruption in the case or not, I know not; but one thing I know—that is that he wished to combat them with his own weapons,—that was to let my friends say if I was elected, I would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State. This to me appeared gross corruption, and I repelled it with that honest indignation which I thought it deserved.

ANDREW JACKSON.
The Big Steals.
The swindles perpetrated by the present administration are perfectly overwhelming in enormity. We present below some of the major robberies, which have been discovered during a time when every branch of the Government is in the hands of the stealing parties. When a new administration comes to overhaul all the accounts, and when all the smaller petty larcenies are added up, we shall not be surprised to see the thefts of the Buchanan dynasty amount from five to ten millions of dollars. Nine items alone run the grand total up to over two and a half millions. When the post office, custom house, land office and Indian Agency thefts are added, look out for something perfectly astounding.

Name of Stealer.	Amount.	Officer.
Fort Snelling.	\$100,000	Floyd, Sec. War.
Willers Point.	150,000	Floyd, Sec. War.
New Bedford Ft.	800,000	Floyd, Sec. War.
Utah Flour Contract.	100,000	Floyd, Sec. War.
Utah Corn.	270,000	Floyd, Sec. War.
Utah Mail Sale.	240,000	Floyd, Sec. War.
El Paso wagon road.	200,000	Floyd, Sec. War.
Forfeiture Delinquent.	75,000	Brown, P. M. Gen.
Bayley's Ry.	870,000	Thompson Sec. In.

Total.....\$2,345,000
It will be seen that that arch traitor and secessionist, Floyd—the bosom friend of President Buchanan—had his fingers most frequently in the above peculations. How many more transactions of a similar character he has got concealed under his dirty finger nails will be ascertained in due time.

Are these rascals now trying to destroy the Government in order to run away with their plunder, or is it because they are thrown overboard by the people and placed where they cannot steal any more?

Good Hrs.—The Chicago Tribune says that J. D. Reymart, who it is reported ran as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the 11th (Washington's) District in Wisconsin, having failed in his political aspirations, has started a paper at St. Croix, Polk county, and calls it the *St. Croixian*. He publishes an affidavit from a man named Everts, to show that he did actually run for Congress.

Reymart and Everts are the officers of the land office at St. Croix Falls.

Minnesota Legislature—1861.
The Legislature of Minnesota commences its session in St. Paul to-day. Below we give a correct list of members of the Senate and House, together with their districts. Among the list of members will be found some of the ablest men of the State. The session is now limited to sixty days by the constitution, and consequently an active session may be anticipated. We will keep our readers posted as to all the important transactions of the session:

SENATE.
First District—First and Second Wards of St. Paul, and New Canada, McLean, Mound's View and White Bear towns in Ramsey county, James Smith Jr. of St. Paul.

Second District—Washington, Chicago, Pine, Sec. J. K. Reiner, of Washington.
Third District—Stearns, Todd, Cass, Wadena, Ottertail, Tombs, Breckinridge Dodge, Becker, Polk, Pembina, Morrison, Crow Wing, Aiken, Itasca, Buchanan, Carlton, St. Louis and Lake, Seth Gibbs, of Stearns.

Fourth District—Hennepin East, Mounin, Anoka, Sherburne, Benton, Mile Lac and Isanti, David Heaton of Hennepin East.
Fifth District—Hennepin West, R. J. Baldwin.
Sixth District—Carver, Wright, Meeker, McLeod, Kandiyohi and Monongalia, Samuel Bennett, of Wright.

Seventh District—Dakota, Archibald M. Hayes.
Eighth District—Rice, M. Cook.
Ninth District—Goodhue, R. N. McLaren.
Tenth District—Wabasha, John H. Pell.

Eleventh District—Winona, Daniel S. Norton.
Twelfth District—Olmsted, S. P. Jones.
Thirteenth District—Houston, Thomas McRoberts, (Dem.).

Fourteenth District—Fillmore, H. W. Holley.
Fifteenth District—Mower and Dodge, John W. Fiske.

Sixteenth District—Steele, Waseca and Freeborn, George Watson, of Freeborn.

Seventeenth District—Blue Earth and Le Sueur, Samuel Barney of Blue Earth, (Dem.).

Eighteenth District—Scott, Thomas J. Galbraith.

Nineteenth District—Sibley, Nicollet, Renville and a part of Brown, James W. Lynd of Sibley.

Twentieth District—Faribault, Martin, Jackson, Cottonwood, Murray, Nobles, Pipe Stone, Rock and Brown county east of range thirty-four, G. K. Cleveland of Faribault.

Twenty-first District—The Third and Fourth Wards of St. Paul and Rose and Reserve Precincts, Ramsey county, John B. Sanborn.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
First District—Henry Acker and Andrew Nessel, of Ramsey.

Second—H. L. Thomas, of Washington, E. D. Whiting of Chicago, and Emil D. March of Pine.

Third—Thomas Cathcart, of Crow Wing, (Dem.) Levi Wheeler of Morrison, P. S. Gregory.

Fourth—Jared Benson of Anoka, and G. V. Mayhew of Benton.

Fifth—P. R. E. Cornell of Minneapolis, and W. Hayden of Hennepin.

Sixth—V. P. Kennedy of Meeker, D. Smith of Carver, and Wm. L. Baxter of McLeod.

Seventh—H. G. O. Morrison and Mark A. Chamberlain of Dakota.

Eighth—J. D. Haskins and Charles Wool of Rice.

Ninth—J. E. Chapman and Clark White of Goodhue.

Tenth—N. S. Teft of Wabasha.

Eleventh—Ebenzer Warren and M. Wheeler Sargent of Winona.

Twelfth—A. Haskins and W. K. Tattersall of Olmsted.

Thirteenth—Dr. J. B. LeBlond (Dem.) of Houston.

Fourteenth—A. H. Butler, W. D. Sherwood and J. P. Howe of Fillmore.

Fifteenth—Peter Mentor and J. Ham of Dodge.

Sixteenth—James E. Child of Waseca, and W. F. Pettit (Dem.) of Steele.

Seventeenth—G. W. Stewart and Asa Cheadle of Le Sueur; L. D. Patterson, of Blue Earth.

Eighteenth—Frederick Driscoll, of Scott.

Nineteenth—M. G. Hanscome and E. E. Paulding of Nicollet.

Twentieth—A. Strecker of Brown.

Twenty-first—Wm. L. Banning of St. Paul.

RECAPITULATION.

	Rep.	Dem.
Senate.....	19	2
House.....	38	4
Total.....	57	6

Republican majority on joint ballot.....51

STRAW.—The old Pub. Func. has no friends left, and everybody makes a fool-ball of him. The Lancaster *Examiner*, published at the home of Buchanan, says:

"We have heard of a project among some Union men to buy 'Wheatland' from Mr. Buchanan, and ask a special favor that he never return to Lancaster county again."

On Sunday night of last week, Rev. J. H. Torrence preached at Mount Zion M. E. Church, in Philadelphia, and in alluding to the difficulties of the country, remarked upon the then current rumor that Mr. Buchanan would resign, and ejaculated:—"God grant that it may be so!" There was an immediate response from every part of the audience: "Amen, amen!" The scene was one of the most ludicrous and surprising that he ever witnessed. The reverend gentleman had touched a chord in the hearts of the people.

Who does not love the plain yet beautiful name of Mary. It is from the Hebrew, and means a *pear-drop*.

These are Stirring Times.

These are indeed stirring times, and such as should cause the christian, the statesman and the patriot to mourn, and to mantle the cheek of every lover of our country with shame. One day a revolutionary mob assembles and passes an ordinance declaring a State absolved from all allegiance to the parent Government. The event causes a ripple upon the public mind, to give place the next day to the startling announcement that by order of a traitorous President, the forts and Government property have been voluntarily surrendered to the rebellious State! Then comes the resignation of Cabinet officers, who have for months past held on to their positions merely because they could the better commutate their treasonable assassination and to secure their per diem, to be succeeded by others, who it is reasonable to suppose, will carry out the same treasonable policy. The next day reveals the stealing, by one clerk alone, and from but one of the Departments of the Government, of near a million of dollars of the people's money! This is but one link in the chain of treason and plunder inaugurated to destroy the Government, but it has produced a greater shock than any event which has preceded it. What will be the next great event—what the morrow will bring forth—no one can tell. We shall not be surprised to hear of attempted assassination of the President elect, of the burning of the public buildings and the records of the nation at Washington, or anything else that the imagination of fiends incarnate can invent.

And for what? Will anybody answer, for what is all this crime against man, and treason against the Government? Even the bill of grievances drawn up by a committee of the South Carolina secession convention, if proven to be true, would fail to secure the flogging of a miscreant schoolboy by an intolerant and inexorable master.

Northern men—men who love the Union of these States, irrespective of party—upon us devolves the duty of preventing our country's further disgrace. Stand firm upon principle, and we will yet outlive the Storm. The traitors have nothing of reputation now to lose—their patriotism is gone, and they seek to drive us to submission to their lash, or the ruin of the Government. They cannot accomplish the former—let us do all in our power to prevent the latter.

A Good Entertainment.

The new Postmaster General, Holt, appears to be the best Union man connected with Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet—in fact, since Cass left, the only sound piece of bacon in the old kitchen. Mr. Holt has intimated unreservedly that the moment the Imperial Kingdom of South Carolina attempts to interfere with the postal arrangements of the country, and the postmasters refuse to acknowledge their allegiance to the United States and undertake to handle the mails as citizens of the new Royal Kingdom, he will issue peremptory orders to all postmasters ordering them not to receive, handle or mail any letter, paper or package directed to any part of South Carolina; and that he will immediately discontinue all post routes in the State until the rebels return to loyalty to the Government. Good on his head. Such a state of things would be a rich entertainment for South Carolinians. For the last quarter, the Post-offices of South Carolina cost the General Government \$240,000, while their receipts were less than \$50,000. No wonder the secession convention determined that for the present they would permit the United States to pay their postal expenses.

The Enforcement of the Laws.

The Illinois State Journal published at Springfield, and edited by a nephew of the President elect, published an article under the lead, "The Republican party stands by the Constitution." The Journal says the Republican Party want no legislation that does not square with the Constitution, but insists that the Constitution must be respected and the laws enforced. It publishes the oath taken by the President of the United States upon his inauguration, and says Mr. Lincoln will not try to evade the performance of his duties, however painful under certain circumstances, those duties may be, by a sophisticated construction of the Constitution. Sworn faithfully to execute the laws, he will do it; and that he will enforce the laws in all sections, and will, "doubtless, construe his oath of office to mean that it is his duty to enforce all the laws, and not one particular law alone." On the secession question, the Journal says the Republicans occupy the Jacksonian position, and Mr. Lincoln "stands there." Some strong expressions from Jackson's message of Jan. 16, 1833, are quoted, and the Journal concludes by saying:

The Republican Party, we are satisfied, planted immovably on Jackson's ground, The Democrats of the north cannot well try any other. We think it might as well get abroad among the people that the incoming Administration will be constitutional, anti-secession and law enforcing. Pass the word.

Effects of Treason and Theft.

The traitors in Buchanan's Cabinet have so far ruined the credit of the country, that in response for bids for a Government loan of \$5,000,000 to pay off Federal officers and aid them in their work of treason, less than \$2,500,000 was subscribed—and this at an average rate of twelve per cent. interest. Had the traitors not left the Cabinet and seceded in order to avoid the responsibility of their crimes, we should not have been surprised to see them next selling the portraits of George Washington at auction, mortgaging the Capitol and public buildings, or swindling the ladies of America out of the Mount Vernon estate to raise money to prosecute their treasonable designs and to feather their nests before swearing allegiance to the Southern Confederacy.

Virtue on Stilts.

The young man Bailey—Godard Bailey—who has just been detected in stealing \$870,000 in his official position in the Department of the Interior, is a nephew of Mr. Floyd, Secretary of War, whose Department has also been fleeced of money and arms and munitions of war to an enormous amount, to further the secession movement. This man Bailey is one of the virtuous men who joined with Gen. Wagner in signing a card declaring that they would not, under any circumstances, consent to hold office under Mr. Lincoln's administration. A very safe conclusion, certainly! When we saw Bailey's card, like Artemus Ward, we "knew he was virtuous from the way he talked."

JUST IN CHARACTER.—Bailey, the clerk in the Department of the Interior who has just been detected in appropriating \$870,000 of the Indian fund, gave bonds in the sum of thirty thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties. A man named Lamar, who was concerned in the yacht *Wanderer*, a slave, was his bondsman.

SOUND ON THE SALARY QUESTION.—Each of the South Carolina members of Congress from the independent Palmetto Kingdom, previous to leaving Washington for their foreign home, drew their salary for the entire year with remarkable promptness. "A decent respect for the opinions of mankind," would have prompted a refusal of pay for services never performed, and from the treasury of a country of which they declare they are not citizens.

U. S. Military Force.

The following statement of the number of militia of the several States in an eastern paper, which is claimed to be made up from returns made to the U. S. Adjutant General's office in 1850. It may prove interesting to the reader at this time.

FREE STATES.	
1 Maine.....	50,650
2 New Hampshire.....	27,867
3 Massachusetts.....	101,781
4 Vermont.....	23,215
5 Rhode Island.....	15,167
6 Connecticut.....	57,712
7 New York.....	224,665
8 New Jersey.....	59,171
9 Pennsylvania.....	275,070
10 Ohio.....	176,455
11 Michigan.....	63,928
12 Indiana.....	52,915
13 Illinois.....	83,224
14 Wisconsin.....	31,203
15 Iowa.....	46,864
16 California.....	275,070
17 Minnesota.....	17,512
18 Oregon.....	1,236,673

No returns published from these States.

SLAVE STATES.	
1 Virginia.....	123,733
2 Delaware.....	9,226
3 Maryland.....	46,864
4 North Carolina.....	89,418
5 South Carolina.....	65,269
6 Georgia.....	57,512
7 Florida.....	12,192
8 Alabama.....	58,048
9 Louisiana.....	43,825
10 Mississippi.....	49,084
11 Tennessee.....	71,252
12 Kentucky.....	87,607
13 Missouri.....	61,000
14 Arkansas.....	17,197
15 Texas.....	19,766

Total.....778,634

The Pittsburgh Excitement.

The following resolutions embody the substance of the action of the Pittsburgh meeting on Thursday last, which the Gazette says was the largest assemblage ever congregated there, participated in by Republicans, Democrats, lawyers, merchants, farmers, bankers, mechanics, artisans, laborers, and every class of the community:

"Resolved, That, notwithstanding the notorious fact that our rulers are disarming the friends and arming the enemies of the Union, we feel that its friends are strong enough even without other arms than their own to sustain the Constitution and the laws, and to follow and re-take the guns thus ordered to be removed in case they shall be traitorously employed against them."

"Resolved, That we therefore deprecate any interference with the shipment of the said arms under Government orders, however inopportune or impolitic the same may be, believing it would give color to the imputation that we have no more respect for Federal law than our fellow citizens of the seceding State of South Carolina, and decrease our moral, much more than it could increase our martial power."

Ralph Farnum, the last survivor of the battle of Bunker Hill, died in Acton, Maine, on the 29th ult. He was 104 years, 5 months and 19 days old.

The following is the official vote of Oregon: Total vote, 14,761; Lincoln, 5,368; Breckinridge 5,067; Douglas 4,144; Bell 192; Lincoln's plurality 301.

PROGRESS OF SECESSION.

Startling News From Georgia.
THE FORTS IN POSSESSION OF GEORGIA TROOPS.

United States Revenue Cutter Captured.
THE SOUTH CAROLINA CABINET.

Excitement at Norfolk, Va.

CHARLESTON, JANUARY 4.
We learn from a gentleman who arrived here this morning from Savannah, that the forts are in possession of the Georgia State troops. They are occupied by one hundred and fifty men, and an armor with thirty men are engaged in cleaning the guns to render them serviceable.
The State of Georgia has also taken possession of the United States revenue cutter on that station.

SAVANNAH, JAN. 4.
Fort Pulaski was yesterday taken possession of by the volunteers, by order of Governor Brown. It is reported that the Revenue cutter Dolphin has been taken possession of, but Governor Brown has issued orders for her return to the Government.

It is generally believed the secession ticket has carried the State.

BALTIMORE, JAN. 4.
The following special dispatch to the American has been received:

CHARLESTON, JAN. 4.
Gov. Pickens has divided the duties of the executive administration of South Carolina among his council. He appoints A. S. McGrath Secretary of State, to regulate intercourse with other States and foreign powers, make treaties, regulate commerce and appoint consuls.

F. Jamison Secretary of War.
C. G. Memminger Secretary of Treasury.
W. H. Harlie to regulate the postal department and light houses.

A. C. Garlington Secretary of Interior, to attend to local matters, including the militia and coast police.

NORFOLK, JAN. 4.
The U. S. Sloop of War Brooklyn is coaling and taking on stores and getting ready for a cruise. It is rumored that she is destined for Charleston.

Great excitement was created yesterday in consequence of the report that Gen. Sumner had been ordered to Charleston. Lieut. J. Honorth tendered his resignation to-day.

FROM THE ST. PAUL DAILY PRESS OF SUNDAY.
One Day Later from Charleston.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVENTION.
DELEGATES APPOINTED TO A SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

CHARLESTON, JAN. 5.
The Convention to-day appointed delegates to the General Congress of the seceding States. Hon. L. J. Withers, L. M. Keitt, A. W. Boyce, R. R. Rhett, Jr., R. W. Barwell, C. G. Memminger, W. P. Mills, were appointed.

The secretaries of the Convention are to receive the report of the Commissioners to Washington.
The South Carolina convention adjourned at 11 o'clock this morning, subject to the call of the President.
All is quiet here. Fort Sumter has not been besieged as reported Friday. Major Anderson was visited by his brother in company with gentlemen. The understanding was that the interview would take place in their presence.

The News this Morning.
From the Pioneer and Democrat of Saturday.

The country is already in revolution—it must soon be precipitated into actual civil war. The authorities and people of Georgia, have followed the example of South Carolina, and are in open rebellion against the Government. Under the impulse given by the success of the secession candidates for the convention, Fort Pulaski, located, we believe, at the mouth of the Savannah, has been taken and is now occupied by the rebels. A revenue cutter has also been appropriated for their use.

These acts of rebellion have doubtless been perpetrated at the direct instigation of Howell Cobb, late Secretary of the Treasury; who, on retiring from the Cabinet, with treason on his lips as well as in his heart, received the special commissions of President Buchanan. Cobb had associated with the President for three years, on terms of the closest personal and political intimacy; and no one knew better than he the intrinsic pliancy of Buchanan's character, and how far impunity could be had in treasonable operations against the Government.

Other dispatches indicate that, alarmed at the condition in which his treasonable cowardice had placed the country, the President had given the direction of affairs into the hands of General Scott, and Secretaries Holt and Ruess; who were about concentrating the government force near the National Capitol. We can only hope that their patriotic energy may yet save the country from the ruin into which it has been so nearly precipitated through the imbecility of its Executive.

Southern Plague Spots.

Conventions meet as indicated below for the avowed purpose of committing high treason against the General Government:

In Florida, January 3.
In Alabama, January 7.
In Mississippi, January 7.
In Texas, (spontaneous) January 7.
In Georgia, January 9.
In Louisiana, January 23.

In view of what has already transpired, and that which is likely to transpire, we feel like endorsing the poet's vision—

"O, judgment, thou art fed to brutish beasts, And men have lost their reason."

The official vote of California, as declared by the Secretary of State, is as follows: Total vote 117,807; Lincoln 38,721; Douglas 37,984; Breckinridge 33,971; Bell 9,113; scattering 17.

LATEST NEWS.

</

NUMBER 18.

[illegible]

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

STILLWATER.

Tuesday, -- January 15, 1861.

A Card.

The earliest opportunity is embraced to return to the citizens of Stillwater my deep gratitude for the promptness with which they responded, and the almost superhuman exertions they made, in arresting the fire at the Prison on Saturday night, and thus saving so large a portion of my property from destruction. But for their timely assistance, the entire machinery and other valuable property connected with the Prison shops must have been lost. My sincere desire is, that none of our citizens may have occasion for like assistance, but if rendered necessary, that it may be extended to them with like promptness.

JOHN B. STEVENS.

Stillwater, Jan. 14, 1861.

APOLGNETIC.—Absence from our post for near a week, must serve as our apology for the absence of our usual attention to the present number of our paper. In lieu of this, however, we have served our readers, without extra charge, with the excellent message of Gov. Ramsey—embracing twelve columns of closely printed matter.

CHANGE OF TIME OF PUBLICATION.—Hereafter the *Messenger* will be put to press Tuesday evening, instead of Tuesday morning. By this change we will be enabled to give the telegraphic news from all parts of the country up to one o'clock of Tuesday morning, and will be but a few hours behind the St. Paul dailies, upon which we must rely for late news until we get telegraphic facilities of our own.

Governor's Message.—The Governor's message was served to our patrons simultaneously with its appearance in the St. Paul papers. The same thing was done on the occasion of the President's message. We do not intend to be far behind even our St. Paul contemporaries in serving our readers with all important news. When we get telegraphic facilities, and sufficient inducements are held out to warrant a daily, we intend to run neck and neck with the fleetest of them all.

Yesterday's News.

The progress of treason and revolution during the past week will be found indited under our telegraphic head up to Saturday. We condense the news of yesterday. On Friday, Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi, so far as they could do so by their own action, went out of the Union. The Federal forts and arsenals in the seceding States have been taken possession of by the State authorities. The Mississippi members of Congress drew their pay with usual promptness and formally withdrew on Saturday, and it is said that those of the other States will follow the example just as soon as they can secure their per diem! This will give the North full control, and the absence of these rebels may lead to specific measures on the part of the Government. All the gulf forts, except Fort Pickens and Sumter, we believe, are now in the hands of the enemies of the Government. A sanguinary collision seems inevitable.

The Star of the West, with reinforcements and provisions for Fort Sumter, after being fired upon by the Charleston rebels, returned to New York. The Cabinet now appears to be a unit in favor of maintaining the Union, and the Star of the West will be sent back to Fort Sumter with her troops and supplies, under escort of two men-of-war steamers. Another shot from Morris Island will crimson Charleston Harbor and the streets of that ulcer-city with human blood.

Gen. Scott appears to be in full command at Washington. A grave insult was offered him by Senator Toombs with the evident intention of forcing the General into a personal conflict, knowing him to be a terror to secessionists and traitors.

Threats are continually increasing that an organized band of ruffians will be on hand at Washington to prevent the inauguration of Lincoln. The organization of the militia of the District of Columbia is being prosecuted with vigor, and a few days will strengthen it sufficiently to defy the power of the mob. The object is to drive Mr. Lincoln into a free State to take the oath of office, and then for the ruffians to take possession of the Capitol. Lincoln will be inaugurated on the 4th of March. The ceremonies will take place at the eastern portico of the Capitol, just as his predecessors have been inaugurated. It will be done, if it requires the presence of a million of men to protect him. The North is becoming a unit on this question. The present week will be crowded with thrilling events.

FIRE ALARMS.—Whether any provision is made by city ordinance for fire alarms or not, we are not advised; but if not, the council should at once make it the duty of policemen to sound the bells of the city on all such occasions. The fire of Saturday night occurred after most of our citizens had retired. The bells were not sounded, and consequently many of our citizens knew nothing of the fire until next morning.

Fire in the Penitentiary.

A fire broke out at 11 o'clock on Saturday night in one of the machine shops of the State Prison, and resulted in the total destruction of a small building connected with the principal shops, together with a shingle machine and a small amount of shingles and lumber. But for the prompt efforts of persons connected with the prison and work shops and a large number of citizens, all the shops, with the valuable machinery of Mr. Stevens, the contractor for the prison labor, must have been totally destroyed.

The shops are provided with a good supply of hose and water, together with an excellent force pump, which were in working order in a few minutes, and aided materially in arresting the fire. A bucket line to the Lake was also formed, and through the system, good order and praise-worthy exertions of the large number of citizens assembled, a large amount of public and private property was saved from destruction.

The loss of Mr. Stevens is about one thousand dollars, and falls heavily upon an industrious and worthy citizen. The building, we believe, belonged to the State; but was erected merely for temporary purposes, and was of small value—not exceeding, in cost, two hundred dollars.

The origin of the fire is involved in mystery. Between 8 and 9 o'clock the watchman made his customary rounds of the shops and reported everything secure.

SOLDIERS IN PEACE.—Quite a number of members of the Hudson Guards, a military company recently organized, have withdrawn. The *Times* excuses them by saying that they enlisted with the understanding that they should be "soldiers in peace, and citizens in war."

OUR CITY SCHOOLS.—After a vacation of a fortnight, the schools were re-opened yesterday. Wm. McKusick, Esq., takes charge of the High School, in place of Miss Tucker. This is the only change, we believe, in the management of the schools since the preceding term.

A SUCCESS.—Sixty-five couples attended the ball of the Guard, of this city, on the evening of the 8th. It was the entertainment of the season.

During Sunday evening we were favored with an additional fall of two or three inches of snow. The weather is mild and the skidding excellent.

Lost.—A bunch of keys was dropped in the post-office last Wednesday morning. The finder will please leave them at this office.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Wipple will hold divine service at the Episcopal church in this city next Friday evening.

"A citizen has spared us the necessity of applying the political scalpel to a sensitive sore. It is gracefully, though vigorously and caustically done."

Mr. Editor.—I notice in the *Democrat* of the 12th inst. a jibe at "Republican Economy," as evinced by the County Commissioners, in their selection of the County Physician. Were it not for the unmitigated medical aroma of the article in question, very like that emitted from the secession efforts, indicating its origin, I should not deem it worthy of notice.

Allow me to set the *Democrat* and the "competent and popular physician" right in regard to the facts in this matter. To begin with, the Commissioners never pretended that they would select the "lowest bidder" for that position, but, after receiving bids, they would, all things considered, make what they deemed the proper selection.

Again, the Commissioners did not award the place to the "highest bidder," as Dr. Harlow was not a bidder for the place at all; and furthermore, had they decided to have given it to the highest bidder, they would have had good precedent in the action of the Board of Supervisors of last year, who, after sundry efforts at butt-holing by the "competent and popular physician," gave the place to him at \$150 per annum, when the bid of Dr. Muller for the same services was \$140, and that of Dr. Pugsley \$120.

I did not hear a word of complaint from the recipient of Republican favors in regard to "Republican Economy." Finally, the sum paid to the county physician this year is less than paid last year by \$25; \$18 less than in 1859, and \$125 less than in 1858—so that the attempt of the "competent and popular physician" to impugn the motives and action of the Commissioners, is quite ungenerous, to say the least, and that his appeal to the tax-payers of Washington county is rather badly put.

Allow me to suggest to the "competent and popular physician" two reflections by way of improvement:

1st. A man is not always the best judge of his own popularity.

2d. That however much he affects to despise and abhor the principles of the "Black Republicans," they have the consolation of knowing that he has not as yet refused to accept even the smallest crumbs which fall from their table; and if the writer hereof is correctly informed, he is entirely willing to continue his professional services at the State Prison for a reasonable consideration, under Republican officers.

Editorial Correspondence.

Organization of the Legislature.—The Members.—Gov. Ramsey's Message.—Canvass of Votes.—High Grounds taken on our National Complications.—Reorganization of Militia, &c., &c.

St. Paul, Jan. 9, 1861.

That annual event, always interesting in the history of our State, the meeting of the Legislature, took place yesterday at 12 o'clock. For several days previous a large crowd of expectants was present from different sections of the State, and the canvassing for the various clerkships and other positions of "honor, trust and little profit," was active and in some instances spirited. These questions were adjusted, however, with as little dissatisfaction as is usual in such cases.

The Senate was organized by the election of the following officers: A. B. Webster, of Freeborn county, Secretary; George A. Emmel, of Ramsey, Assistant Secretary; William H. Shelley, of Ramsey, Sergeant at Arms; William P. Haile, of Goodhue, Enrolling Clerk; C. P. Short, of Mower, Engrossing Clerk; A. Hauser, of Stillwater, Fireman; Geo. F. Potter, of Houston, Messenger; Master David Heaton, of Hennepin, Messenger.

Mr. Webster is the Secretary of the last session, and his re-election may be regarded as a complimentary recognition of his past official conduct. Mr. Emmel is one of the hard-working young Republicans of this city, and the selection gives good satisfaction. He will make an efficient officer. Mr. Shelley is also an active Republican of St. Paul, and was the efficient Sergeant-at-Arms of the last House. The appointment of Mr. Hauser of dust and ashes, is alike gratifying to himself and his friends. His faithfulness during the last session secured him many friends among the old members.

The House was called to order by the old Clerk, Jared Benson, Esq., and was organized by the election of—

Speaker—Hon. Jared Benson, of Anoka county.

Chief Clerk—D. Blakely, of Olmsted.

Assistant Clerk—J. C. Past, of Hennepin.

Enrolling Clerk—J. A. Van Fleet, of Fillmore.

Engrossing Clerk—Myron Colony, of Douglas.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Thomas McDonough, of Le Sueur county.

Fireman—Thomas Mullen, of Brown county.

The Speaker elect has had but little legislative experience, and his selection over such experienced men as Morrison, Acker, Cornell and Telf was a matter of much surprise to many; but with Mr. Benson's acknowledged coolness, good judgment and soundness of apprehension, we predict that he will make an efficient Speaker. The Clerk elect is the editor of the *Rochester Post*, and is most admirably qualified for the position. He has a good voice, is an active business man, and is a glorious good fellow. He is about as long as Lake St. Croix, and equally well proportioned—presenting a striking contrast with the Lilliputian Senator Chaplain, (Rev. Mr. Erdman), who stands about one foot thirty-six inches, scant. Mr. McDonough is an old member of the previous session, and as such was highly esteemed.

In either House we recognize quite a number of old members—a sufficient number who are acquainted with the details of legislation to commence immediately upon the active duties of the session. The disposition to go to work in good earnest was manifested on the first day by holding an afternoon session, which was devoted to the canvassing of the votes for Auditor and Clerk of the Supreme Court. This canvass was completed in the afternoon, and was a most important subject. The Governor unfolds a broad and comprehensive policy—which if carried into actual legislation—will make the public lands one of the most important elements of our social and material growth.

All the public lands of Minnesota amount to 12,885,791 acres. Subtracting from this the Railroad lands we have at least 8,000,000 acres of lands in the disposal of the State—of which nearly 3,000,000 are school lands and 5,000,000 swamp lands.

The Governor advises that the lands be sold at a high valuation. His views on this subject are striking:

"It is proper to observe that the value of the school lands bears a distinct relation to the density of the population. Lands rapidly rise in value under the pressure of emigration from the first settlement up to the point of their general occupation, and up to this point the school reserves ought not to be sold. But after the lands have become mostly occupied, in a given township, experience warrants the assumption that the included reserves have reached a standard of value, beyond which the yearly increase will commonly be slow; and it may then become a matter of public policy that they should be settled upon and improved, and enter into the taxable basis of the State—and thus contribute in another form more to the immediate revenue of the schools and other collateral public interests, than if retained for an advanced price. It is also worth considering, that the compactness of neighborhood which would give a fair value to the school lands, essential to an efficient and economical expenditure of the school revenues."

The Statistics of Agriculture show a gross product of 11,000,000 bushels of grain. The whole exportable surplus of all products is set down at \$3,000,000.

The Governor's review of the financial condition of the State is exceedingly satisfactory—and shows a gratifying contrast between the economical and orderly policy of the present administration and the extravagant views which governed the finances of the State under previous administrations.

The floating debt of the State is stated at \$59,314 14.

The expenses of the government last year were \$35,269 88. The expenses of the government in 1861 are estimated at \$74,700, the aggregate demands on the treasury at \$152,700.

To meet this we have—

The tax of 1860.....\$17,013 33

Delinquent tax.....216,044 22

Total Resources.....\$338,607 75

The Governor in this connection urges a continuation of the most rigid economy in all departments of the government.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The views of the administration upon the new phase which our Railroad matters have assumed since the foreclosure of the trust deeds of the defaulting companies, have been looked for with great interest. Without reiterating the history of Railroad enterprises in Minnesota, or dwelling upon the unfortunate complications which have arisen out of the loss of State credit, the Governor briefly states the circumstances under which the lands and franchises of the defaulting companies reverted to and were resumed by the State.

Upon this subject the views of the Executive are sufficiently explicit. He says:—

"In short, we are in the same condition as to Railroad lands and Railroads as on the day when the Legislature of 1857, assembled in extra session, except that we have about two hundred and forty miles of graded road bed, and something over two and a quarter million dollars of conditional State obligations outstanding, as a perpetual warning of the folly of attempting to legislate Railroads into existence, before the demands of trade and transportation of abundant surplus products, of themselves offer temptations to capitalists to undertake their construction."

The importance of the views presented in the next paragraph will justify us in reproducing it:

"The extent and value of the existing agricultural surplus, and the certainty of its constant and rapid enlargement, the growth of population, and the continually increasing value of the railroad lands, seemed to justify the expectation that propositions would be made by individuals or companies of capital and energy, who would undertake the completion of some portion at least of the railroads. But in the present discomposited state of the public mind, it may happen that no parties will come before us, ready to furnish that security for the performance of their agreements, which, in trust, in any future disposition of whatever portion of our railroad property, the State will insist on receiving."

The Governor recommends in this connection the passage of a law, under which capitalists may, without further legislation, become entitled to the Railroad lands along lines which they shall propose—with an adequate deposit of pledges—to build. This sound and judicious policy, if carried out, will prevent our Railroad enterprises from falling into the hands of irresponsible parties, and will go far to insure the prompt building of the roads.

The Governor repeats the opinion advanced in his message last session, that the Railroad Bonds can be provided for in connection with the revival of our Railroad enterprises, and be made to subserve the building of the roads.

STATE LANDS.

The principal topic of the message is the disposition and management of the public lands.

In his exhaustive discussion of this important subject the Governor unfolds a broad and comprehensive policy—which if carried into actual legislation—will make the public lands one of the most important elements of our social and material growth.

All the public lands of Minnesota amount to 12,885,791 acres. Subtracting from this the Railroad lands we have at least 8,000,000 acres of lands in the disposal of the State—of which nearly 3,000,000 are school lands and 5,000,000 swamp lands.

The Governor advises that the lands be sold at a high valuation. His views on this subject are striking:

"It is proper to observe that the value of the school lands bears a distinct relation to the density of the population. Lands rapidly rise in value under the pressure of emigration from the first settlement up to the point of their general occupation, and up to this point the school reserves ought not to be sold. But after the lands have become mostly occupied, in a given township, experience warrants the assumption that the included reserves have reached a standard of value, beyond which the yearly increase will commonly be slow; and it may then become a matter of public policy that they should be settled upon and improved, and enter into the taxable basis of the State—and thus contribute in another form more to the immediate revenue of the schools and other collateral public interests, than if retained for an advanced price. It is also worth considering, that the compactness of neighborhood which would give a fair value to the school lands, essential to an efficient and economical expenditure of the school revenues."

Resolved, That we caution our fellow citizens of the States meditating secession to beware of the counsels of the wily politicians who are seeking personal aggrandizement by the ruin of the republic, and

The necessity for a centralized land system, as opposed to the county system pursued in Iowa, is urged with great force.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Governor recommends that a law be passed recognizing civilized Indians as citizens; also empowering sheriffs to remove roving bands of Indians from the ceded territory.

He advises the absorption of Manoomin county (Fridley's farm) into some of the adjacent counties.

He compliments the Reports of the Adjutant General, of the Librarian, and Warden of the Penitentiary. He recommends a retrenchment of the printing bills of the Legislature. He alludes to the growing trade and social intercourse between Minnesota and Red River, and suggests the extension of the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty to those regions. He adverts to the ineffectual efforts made by him to procure the postponement of the land sales ordered last summer by President Buchanan.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

The message terminates in a review of the present political crisis in our national affairs. He says that although the minds of the Southern people have been misled by partisan misrepresentations—that the secession movement springs from a purpose long entertained by its leaders to destroy the Union when they should cease to rule it.

He objects to the attempted restoration of the Missouri Compromise line—because it would not satisfy the extreme South, and because the principle is essentially wrong. The following paragraph indicates what the Governor would do if he were President:

"But whatever concession or compromise might otherwise be made, the present reasonable position of one of the Southern States, and the menacing attitude of others, the war already levied upon the United States by the seizure of Government property by armed men, professedly hostile to United States authority, demand, first, the assertion of the nation, and next the recognition of the principle that existing Constitutional agreements are to be maintained, and that, subject to the Constitution the majority shall rule, and the minority must submit. After this is well settled we can with honor and security discuss the question of new compromises. But while the claim of the disunionists that a State may secede from the Union at her own pleasure, remains practically undecided by the general government, it is evident that no compromise or concession will avail, which does not submit the action and judgment of the majority to the fanaticism of the restless and factious few. Any other compromise would in fact encourage further rebellion hereafter."

These views were met with the unreserved applause of the numerous crowd which had assembled to listen to the address—and doubtless expressed the sentiments of all.

We condense from the St. Paul papers a continuation of the most important business of the Legislature from the date of the above up to Saturday. A large number of notices of bills of an important nature were given, some of which have been introduced. On Thursday, Mr. Banning presented the following resolutions, and stated he did not desire a vote upon them to-day, but that he would call them up hereafter. They will be adopted with little, if any, opposition:

Resolved, By the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, that the time has fully come when men and States, irrespective of geographical position, should promptly and firmly decide upon the great question of preserving the Union, and the adoption of such measures as shall insure its preservation.

Resolved, That we hold the National Government to be one established by the people at large of the United States, and the full extent of the powers invested in the Federal Constitution, its laws and authority are to be respected by, and enforced against, all persons within the United States; and that all State laws and enactments contrary to, or in opposition to, its authority, are null and void; and that secession, on the part of any of the States, is revolutionary and rebellious; and any overt act of any individual, to carry out such treasonable design, by resisting the collection of the revenues, the protection of the national forts, and the property of the United States, or other resistance to the laws of the Federal Government, is in no way excused by any such act of secession.

Resolved, That any amendment to the Constitution, whereby the Union shall be divided, would destroy all confidence in free institutions, and place in jeopardy the wealth, power and liberties of this people.

Resolved, That while we earnestly counsel and advise that no just means be left unemployed to conciliate and avoid impending danger, we, at the same time, by all lawful and just acts, and in accordance with our oath, pledge a firm and prompt support to the Constitution of the United States, and in sustaining the government and authorities thereof, in all constitutional measures necessary for the administration of the Federal laws, the destruction of traitors, and the preservation of the Union if and, farther, that this Union, which has cost so much blood and treasure to our ancestors, imperatively demands, when the *dead necessity* shall arise, as large a sacrifice to defend and maintain it, and that Minnesota, to the extent of her ability and means, is ready to respond.

Resolved, That we caution our fellow citizens of the States meditating secession to beware of the counsels of the wily politicians who are seeking personal aggrandizement by the ruin of the republic, and

cordially invite them to join with us in our determination to do all in our power, no matter what the cost, to save for our posterity the Constitution and the Union as we received them from our fathers.

On Friday, the President of the Senate announced the following standing committees:

Ways and Means—Messrs. Reiner, McLaren and Hayes.

State Affairs—Messrs. Cook, Heaton and Roberts.

Judiciary—Messrs. Norton, Sanborn and Cleveland.

Railroad and Railroad Grants—Messrs. Smith, Cook, Holley, Barney, Norton, Reiner, Heaton and Fiske.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Bennett, Gibbs and Cleveland.

Harbors—Messrs. Gibbs, Leake and Lynd.

Elections—Messrs. Holley, Hayes and McRoberts.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Galbraith, Jones and Barney.

Banks—Messrs. Hayes, McLaren and Baldwin.

Public Lands—Messrs. Heaton, Sanborn and Watson.

Printing—Messrs. Reiner, Lynde and McRoberts.

Agriculture and Manufactures—Messrs. Fiske, Watson and Bennett.

Towns and Counties—Messrs. Watson Cook and Pell.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Jones, Bennett and Pell.

Engrossment—Messrs. Gibbs, Hayes and Holley.

Militia—Messrs. Sanborn, McLaren and Barney.

State Prison—Messrs. Baldwin, Reiner and Galbraith.

State Library—Messrs. Baldwin, Smith and Norton.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Lynde, Galbraith and Gibbs.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Pell, Jones and Fiske.

Enrollment—Messrs. Bennett, Fiske and Pell.

University and University Lands—Messrs. Cleveland, Heaton and Baldwin.

Schools and School Lands—Messrs. McLaren, Lynde and Smith.

Mr. Sanborn, in the Senate, offered a resolution for the appointment of a commission to report a militia law similar to that in force in the State of New York, as far as applicable to this State, the commission to be composed of Adjutant General W. H. Acker, Surgeon General J. H. Stewart, and Major J. J. Nouse. The resolution was adopted. The House also adopted the same by a unanimous vote.

During the afternoon of the same day, the two Houses met in joint convention and completed the canvass of the votes for State officers, with the following result:

STATE OFFICERS.

Charles McRath received.....21,464 votes

Hermon Frost do.....12,185 do

J. H. Weiser do.....758 do

CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.

A. J. Van Vorhes received.....21,358 votes

J. J. Nouse do.....12,185 do

W. B. Leach do.....728 do

Messrs. McRath and Van Vorhes were declared elected, and the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Emmett.

Extremes Meet.

The Anti-Slavery Standard, of last week says: "South Carolina has fulfilled our hopes, and bettered our expectations."

"We trust that the slave laboring States, at least, will go their ways, if it were only to let the remainder feel how well they can do without them, but now, or by-and-by, sooner or later, the revolution must come that shall free the two hostile nations—natural enemies from the coalition of which they call a Union. We could wish that it were the North that would make the move; but we will thankfully accept it from the South rather than not have it at all."

It will now be in order for South Carolina to admit the Garrisonian journals to pass through her mails. They are no longer insurrectionary according even to the Charleston Standard.

One of the representatives of the chivalry in Congress, who had become irritated at his inability to get the floor of which the Speaker thought he could not make a good use, was heard to exclaim the other day in a final excess of passion, "I have been in Washington all winter and caught every d— thing in town, except the Speaker's eye."

GONE AND DONE IT.—A friend writing us from Washington says that in accordance with his promise to do so, General Wagner, at one time a temporary Government officer of this city, has resigned his twelve hundred dollar clerkship in Washington and gone to South Carolina to fight against the government that had fed and clothed him for eight years past. Miserable fellow!

STATE PRINTER.—The Republican legislative caucus last Friday evening nominated Wm. R. Marshall, of the Press, for Incidental Printer for the House and Senate. On Saturday the nomination was confirmed by the House. The Senate was not in session, but probably went into an election yesterday.

BALL AT MARINE.—Our young friends of Marine are making extensive preparations for a ball at the "Lighter House" next Friday evening.

Charleston is the only city of any prominence in the Union in which the population has decreased during the last ten years.

Talking out to Meeting.

The rattle-snakes of South Carolina appropriated \$400,000 to make war upon the Union—the money to be raised by a forced loan. A few days ago, upon the motion of a Democratic member, the New York Legislature made provision for ten millions of dollars, and the arming of 200,000 militia, to defend and protect the Union. There are a hundred men in New York, either one of whom could advance the sum required by South Carolina without interfering with their business, while in South Carolina it embarrasses the whole State to raise the first installment.

Good for Sam Whiting.

Everybody knows Sam Whiting, recently of Winona, Minnesota. Sam is now Captain of the Marion, a New York and Charleston vessel. Capt. Whiting had the audacity to raise the flag of his country over his vessel when he left Charleston harbor, and soon after arriving at New York received the following note:

"CHARLESTON, Dec. 29, 1860.

"Capt. Samuel Whiting—My Dear Sir:—On your departure from here this morning did you, when abreast of Fort Sumpter, hoist, or have hoisted at your ship's peak, the American ensign or the Palmetto flag? Great excitement exists here, that it was the American ensign, and that it was hoisted immediately and then dipped or lowered."

Yours truly,

J. M. TOOMEY.

Capt. Whiting's answer was, "That he was born under the Stars and Stripes,

BALLARD, DRAPER & PARKER

MARINE,
WASHINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

LOGS,
LUMBER,
AND GENERAL

Merchandise!

including and embracing a general

assortment of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS,

Grain, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Lard,

Hams, Fish, Salt, Pickles, Cakes, Crackers,

Dried Fruit, Preserved Peaches, Apples, Pine

Apples, Strawberries, Spices, Raisins, Candy,

Potatoes, Tomatoes, Peas, Beans, Corn,

Olives, Jam, Marmalade, Alcohol, Burning

Fluid, &c., &c.

Also a Full and Complete Assortment

of

STAPLE & FANCY

DRY GOODS

Consisting in part of

Domestic Sheetings, Shirtings, Prints, Blue

Drills, Denims, Flannels, Tickings, Ginghams,

Delaines, Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, Boots,

Shoes, &c., &c.

Our Stock of Clothing

Is the largest and best we have ever before

offered in this market.

We have, as usual, a full and general

assortment of

Boots & Shoes,

Hats and Caps, Hardware, Tinware, Wooden

Ware, Crocks, Jugs, Jars, Churns, Earthen

Ware, Glass & Queensware, Window Shades, Wall

Paper, Blank Books and Stationery, Farming

Tools, Plows, Rakes, Spades, Forks, Shovels,

Grass Seeds, &c., &c.

GRAIN, COOKING

STOVES & store pipe, Carrots, Mackerel,

blacked, Hare, blanchet, Sheep, Buck

skins, Mink, &c., &c.

The subscribers here to inform all their

old customers and the public generally, that

they have just received from Chicago and St.

Paul a very fine and large assortment of goods

which we shall sell at prices that defy compe-

tition. We will not be undersold in northern

Minnesota, for Cash or Ready Pay.

Having recently connected with our establishment a

first-class

BOOTS & SHOE SHOP

With experienced and competent workmen, we

trust we shall be able to furnish our customers

with everything in this line to their advantage

and satisfaction.

Wheat, corn, oats, rye, pork, butter,

eggs, cranberries, hides & furs taken in ex-

change for goods, and the highest market prices

paid.

Also, Agents for D. J. Jarnes, Celebrated

Family

1,000

500

Ballard, Draper & Parker.

St. Paul, 1880-1881-82

JOHN B. STEVENS,

DOOR, SASH, BLIND

LIST OF LANDS

UPON WHICH TAXES were due Washington county, on assessment of the year 1880, and remaining unpaid March 7th, 1887, and were advertised March 10th, 1887, and were offered for sale and sold April 14th, 1887, and the next succeeding days thereafter, and the Register of Deeds having failed to advertise the list of unencumbered lands sold for taxes within the time specified therein in Sec. 48, Chapter 9, of the Public Statutes of Minnesota, therefore, and in accordance with Sec. 88 of said chapter, notice is hereby given, that such lands will be sold to the purchasers thereof, from and after the nineteenth day of February, A. D. 1881, according to the Statute in such case made and provided.

Tract	Acres	Owner	County
1	100	John A. Smith	Washington
2	50	John A. Smith	Washington
3	25	John A. Smith	Washington
4	125	John A. Smith	Washington
5	75	John A. Smith	Washington
6	150	John A. Smith	Washington
7	100	John A. Smith	Washington
8	50	John A. Smith	Washington
9	25	John A. Smith	Washington
10	125	John A. Smith	Washington
11	75	John A. Smith	Washington
12	150	John A. Smith	Washington
13	100	John A. Smith	Washington
14	50	John A. Smith	Washington
15	25	John A. Smith	Washington
16	125	John A. Smith	Washington
17	75	John A. Smith	Washington
18	150	John A. Smith	Washington
19	100	John A. Smith	Washington
20	50	John A. Smith	Washington
21	25	John A. Smith	Washington
22	125	John A. Smith	Washington
23	75	John A. Smith	Washington
24	150	John A. Smith	Washington
25	100	John A. Smith	Washington
26	50	John A. Smith	Washington
27	25	John A. Smith	Washington
28	125	John A. Smith	Washington
29	75	John A. Smith	Washington
30	150	John A. Smith	Washington
31	100	John A. Smith	Washington
32	50	John A. Smith	Washington
33	25	John A. Smith	Washington
34	125	John A. Smith	Washington
35	75	John A. Smith	Washington
36	150	John A. Smith	Washington
37	100	John A. Smith	Washington
38	50	John A. Smith	Washington
39	25	John A. Smith	Washington
40	125	John A. Smith	Washington
41	75	John A. Smith	Washington
42	150	John A. Smith	Washington
43	100	John A. Smith	Washington
44	50	John A. Smith	Washington
45	25	John A. Smith	Washington
46	125	John A. Smith	Washington
47	75	John A. Smith	Washington
48	150	John A. Smith	Washington
49	100	John A. Smith	Washington
50	50	John A. Smith	Washington
51	25	John A. Smith	Washington
52	125	John A. Smith	Washington
53	75	John A. Smith	Washington
54	150	John A. Smith	Washington
55	100	John A. Smith	Washington
56	50	John A. Smith	Washington
57	25	John A. Smith	Washington
58	125	John A. Smith	Washington
59	75	John A. Smith	Washington
60	150	John A. Smith	Washington
61	100	John A. Smith	Washington
62	50	John A. Smith	Washington
63	25	John A. Smith	Washington
64	125	John A. Smith	Washington
65	75	John A. Smith	Washington
66	150	John A. Smith	Washington
67	100	John A. Smith	Washington
68	50	John A. Smith	Washington
69	25	John A. Smith	Washington
70	125	John A. Smith	Washington
71	75	John A. Smith	Washington
72	150	John A. Smith	Washington
73	100	John A. Smith	Washington
74	50	John A. Smith	Washington
75	25	John A. Smith	Washington
76	125	John A. Smith	Washington
77	75	John A. Smith	Washington
78	150	John A. Smith	Washington
79	100	John A. Smith	Washington
80	50	John A. Smith	Washington
81	25	John A. Smith	Washington
82	125	John A. Smith	Washington
83	75	John A. Smith	Washington
84	150	John A. Smith	Washington
85	100	John A. Smith	Washington
86	50	John A. Smith	Washington
87	25	John A. Smith	Washington
88	125	John A. Smith	Washington
89	75	John A. Smith	Washington
90	150	John A. Smith	Washington
91	100	John A. Smith	Washington
92	50	John A. Smith	Washington
93	25	John A. Smith	Washington
94	125	John A. Smith	Washington
95	75	John A. Smith	Washington
96	150	John A. Smith	Washington
97	100	John A. Smith	Washington
98	50	John A. Smith	Washington
99	25	John A. Smith	Washington
100	125	John A. Smith	Washington

BULLETIN

FRESH ARRIVAL

OF

DRY GOODS

BOOTS AND SHOES!

HATS AND CAPS!

CLOTHING!

FANCY ARTICLES!

BEST PRINTS, NINE YARDS FOR ONE DOLLAR!

SECOND QUALITY TEN YARDS FOR ONE DOLLAR!

GOOD DE LAINES, 12 TO 15 CENTS PER YARD!

Woolen Yarn for ONE DOLLAR PER LB.

NEW CLOAKS & SHAWLS!

AND

A General Variety of Fancy & Staple Goods!

The subscriber is prepared to sell at SMALL PROFITS, and will not be undersold by any one in the trade.

W. E. THORNE.

D. BRONSON, JR. EDWIN STAPLES.

NEW

GROCERY & PROVISION

STORE,

COR. OF MAIN & MYRTLE STS.

AT THE OLD HIPPODROME STAND.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

SUGAR,

MOLASSES,

TEA,

COFFEE,

TABACCO,

BUTTER,

CHEESE,

WHITE LEAD,

CHURNS,

PAINTS & BRUSHES,

Flour and Scamless Sacks,

and everything usually found in a Family Gro-

cery Store.

The subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Stillwater and vicinity that they have opened the old "Hippodrome" for the purpose of carrying on a Grocery and Provision business, where they would be pleased to see their old friends and to form new acquaintances. We shall sell entirely for

CASH

and therefore be enabled to sell for a very small profit.

FARMERS, GIVE US A CALL!

D. BRONSON JR. & CO.

Stillwater, Oct. 29, 1880-7-4w

NEW

Harness Shop.

ON

Chestnut street, 2nd Door From Main.

CARRIAGE, Buggy and Team Harness of every description made to order, at prices to suit the times.

COLLARS, HALTERS,

Criminals,

Blankets, &c.,

Constantly on hand.

All Kinds of Produce

Taken in exchange for work.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES!

Repairing in all its branches.

Stillwater, Nov. 14, 1880-2-4f

SADDLERY

AND

HARNESS MAKING.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & PLATO HAVING been dissolved by mutual consent on the 28th inst., the subscriber will continue the

SADDLERY AND HARNESS

business, in all its branches, at the old stand on Main street, where he will be happy to accom-

modate customers.

M. B. SMITH.

BULLETIN

FRESH ARRIVAL

OF

DRY GOODS

BOOTS AND SHOES!

HATS AND CAPS!

CLOTHING!

FANCY ARTICLES!

BEST PRINTS, NINE YARDS FOR ONE DOLLAR!

SECOND QUALITY TEN YARDS FOR ONE DOLLAR!

GOOD DE LAINES, 12 TO 15 CENTS PER YARD!

Woolen Yarn for ONE DOLLAR PER LB.

NEW CLOAKS & SHAWLS!

AND

A General Variety of Fancy & Staple Goods!

The subscriber is prepared to sell at SMALL PROFITS, and will not be undersold by any one in the trade.

W. E. THORNE.

D. BRONSON, JR. EDWIN STAPLES.

NEW

GROCERY & PROVISION

STORE,

COR. OF MAIN & MYRTLE STS.

AT THE OLD HIPPODROME STAND.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

SUGAR,

MOLASSES,

TEA,

COFFEE,

TABACCO,

BUTTER,

CHEESE,

WHITE LEAD,

CHURNS,

PAINTS & BRUSHES,

Flour and Scamless Sacks,

and everything usually found in a Family Gro-

cery Store.

The subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Stillwater and vicinity that they have opened the old "Hippodrome" for the purpose of carrying on a Grocery and Provision business, where they would be pleased to see their old friends and to form new acquaintances. We shall sell entirely for

CASH

and therefore be enabled to sell for a very small profit.

FARMERS, GIVE US A CALL!

D. BRONSON JR. & CO.

Stillwater, Oct. 29, 1880-7-4w

NEW

Harness Shop.

ON

Chestnut street, 2nd Door From Main.

CARRIAGE, Buggy and Team Harness of every description made to order, at prices to suit the times.

COLLARS, HALTERS,

Criminals,

Blankets, &c.,

Constantly on hand.

All Kinds of Produce

Taken in exchange for work.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES!

Repairing in all its branches.

Stillwater, Nov. 14, 1880-2-4f

SADDLERY

AND

HARNESS MAKING.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & PLATO HAVING been dissolved by mutual consent on the 28th inst., the subscriber will continue the

SADDLERY AND HARNESS

business, in all its branches, at the old stand on Main street, where he will be happy to accom-

modate customers.

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W. E. THORNE.

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORNE, EDITOR.

STILLWATER.

Tuesday, -- January 22, 186.

Great Robbery!

The store of C. E. Darling & Co., of Hudson, was robbed last night of \$3,000 in gold and currency a \$1,000 in county orders. A reward of \$500 is offered for the thief and property.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE--SEND IT ABOARD.

We have yet on hand a large number of Gov. Ramsey's message, in wrappers, ready for mailing. No better document can be sent abroad to induce emigration. Call and get them, at a cost of a little more than the price of blank paper.

Senator Seward's Great Speech.

No speech, delivered in Congress or out of Congress during the past quarter of a century, has been awaited with more anxiety than that of Gov. Seward, delivered in the Senate on the 12th.

It was a great occasion, grappled by a great mind. The greatest statesman of the age, the representative man of a great party, the premier of a new administration just on its threshold, enunciating his carefully prepared views upon questions which agitate the whole civilized world--it is but natural that the public mind should be eager to catch every syllable that falls from the lips of the patriot and statesman.

A Washington correspondent says that two hours before the Senate convened, and nearly three hours before Mr. Seward commenced, the ladies gallery was crowded, and by eleven o'clock all the galleries and lobbies about the Senate were packed by an anxious multitude, and the very floor of the Senate was invaded. So offensive to the Senators was the presence of ladies upon the floor of the Senate and in the lobbies thereof, that a vote of the body caused them to be expelled.

Mr. Seward commenced at twenty minutes to one o'clock, and spoke until nearly three. He was listened to by nearly every Southern Senator with profound attention. Mr. Crittenden being frequently in tears, and most of the foreign Ministers were present and appeared deeply interested, not only in the delivery of the speech, but in several instances were anxious, after Mr. Seward concluded, to know of Senators how they viewed his positions, and if they would probably heal the difficulty. The Russian Minister was among the number. The families of nearly all the Senators and Cabinet officers were present, and so great was the anxiety to hear the effort of the great New York statesman, that extravagant prices were offered to the various doorkeepers to obtain admission.

The effort was worthy of the man, the place, and the occasion. As a logical argument, it is unanswerable; as a patriotic defense of the Union, it would have refuted credit upon a Webster or a Henry. With a mathematical precision, he demonstrates that there is not only no ground for secession on the part of any of the States, but those who are attempting to bring about such an unhallowed result are lifting their hands against the best Government under the sun, and must bring ruin and desolation upon themselves. We can only make a few extracts, illustrating the patriotism, coolness, and power of the great statesman. His devotion to the Union is beautifully said in these words:

"With my friends, with my party, with my State, with my country, or without either, as they may determine; in every event, whether of peace or of war; with every consequence of honor or dishonor; of life or death; although I lament the occasion, I hail with cheerful assent the duty of lifting up my voice among distracted debates, for my whole country and its inestimable Union."

We would be glad to make copious extracts, but must defer for the present, hoping that we may yet find opportunity to present it to our readers entire.

Census Figures.

The census of 1850--being the eighth national census--is now completed, but as yet the details of the work have not been published. Enough has been ascertained to know that the total population of the United States on the first of June, 1850, was 31,974,856. New York, of course, leads the column in population, followed next by Pennsylvania and Ohio--New York having 3,927,000, being an increase of 730,000 since 1840; and an increase of 813,782 throughout the entire country during the past decade. The official returns of fourteen States foot up as follows:

States.	Pop. in 1850.	Pop. in 1840.
Massachusetts	370,702	461,838
Connecticut	274,514	1,331,499
New York	3,927,000	3,227,000
Pennsylvania	2,911,766	2,912,441
New Jersey	459,335	660,024
Ohio	1,983,310	2,383,982
Indiana	958,416	1,247,000
Georgia	206,138	1,073,977
Maryland	583,034	682,376
Virginia	1,451,661	1,658,190
Iowa	192,514	676,435
Illinois	851,470	1,789,496
Michigan	327,464	749,969
Wisconsin	293,291	777,777

Out of forty-three cities returned whose population exceed 20,000, but eight are located in the slave States--New York has the greatest population,

being 814,277. Philadelphia comes next, with a population of 568,034; Brooklyn next, being 273,425; Baltimore next, being 214,037; then Boston, with 177,902; then New Orleans, with 170,766; then St. Louis, with 162,179; then Cincinnati, with 160,060; then Chicago, 109,420--these being the only cities with one hundred thousand and over. The increase of population since 1850, with one exception, ranges from ten to three hundred and twenty-six per cent. Jersey City shows the most rapid increase, (326 per cent.) and Salem, (Mass.) the lowest. New York shows an increase of 57 per cent.; Brooklyn 182; St. Louis 108; Chicago 265; Detroit 122; Milwaukee 125; Cleveland 155; New Haven 90; Nashville 133; Dayton 83; Cincinnati 38, &c. Charleston, S. C., is the only city which shows a loss, her decrease being 2,791, or six per cent. Her present population is 40,194. The population of Washington City is 61,400, being 4,600 less than that of San Francisco.

The Cabinet a Unit for Union.

Until within a few days past, the majority of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet have been open and avowed, or clandestine secessionists--traitors to the Government which has ever been their protection and support, and which they had sworn to protect and cherish in return. Surrounded and controlled by such influences, the solution of the President's treacherous course up to a few weeks past, is made plain and easy. The Cabinet is now a unit, however, on the secession question, and the people have renewed cause to hope for better results than they could reasonably have anticipated ten days ago. Through resignations and the Presidential pruning knife, the Cabinet has undergone an entire reconstruction, and consists of the following persons:

Secretary of State--J. S. Black, of Pennsylvania.
Secretary of the Navy--Isaac Toucey, of Connecticut.
Secretary of War--Joseph Holt, of Kentucky.
Secretary of the Treasury--John A. Dix, of New York.
Attorney General--E. M. Stanton of the District of Columbia.
Secretary of the Interior--A. B. Greenwood, of Arkansas.
Postmaster General--Horatio King, of Maine.

Mr. Thomas, the last of the line of traitors in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, has been removed by the President, and his place filled by Mr. Dix, of New York, a sound Union man. Mr. Thomas, who succeeded Howell Cobb a few weeks ago, received his appointment through hypocrisy. He was supposed to be loyal to his country, but turned out as traitorous as his predecessor, and during his control of the Treasury department employed all the advantages of his official position to play into the hands of the rebels. "It was by his orders that all the Disunion members were paid their full salaries, and many of them ahead to the 4th of March, while the Union members were told that there was no money in the Treasury. The same discrimination was made in favor of the Disunion clerks in the Departments and office-holders in the Secession States. Among his other tricks he sent forty thousand dollars in gold to the sub-Treasurer in Charleston, ostensibly for the purpose of paying the United States troops, and other Federal employees there. The report has come that this money has been seized by the majesty King Pickens of South Carolina,--borrowed, perhaps, as a part of that 'forced loan.' He has, during the week past, withdrawn \$300,000 from the sub-treasury of New York, and commenced scattering it among the Secession States, undoubtedly for the purpose of having it seized by the rebels, as was done at Charleston. \$200,000 has been expressed to New Orleans. The treacherous rascal was dismissed on the 11th, at 2.30 p. m., and his successor was appointed and confirmed before sundown. Gen. Dix is a staunch Union man, who will do all that lies in his power to straighten up matters in the Treasury Department between now and the 4th of March."

A ROYAL GOVERNMENT.

If South Carolina succeeds in setting up a government of her own, she will have an opportunity of securing what she has long desired--a "strong government"--more regal in its forces and stronger in its powers than our present republican form. Political power will be removed far from the masses of the people. In their present General Assembly the members sit with their hats on. The Clerk, dressed in a gown, calls the roll. The Messenger, in front of the Speaker's room, strikes his staff on the floor, crying out, "Make way for the Speaker!" The Doorkeeper repeats it loudly, with three heavy raps of his staff, and then the Speaker himself, clothed in a rich blue mazarine robe, marches up the aisle to his seat.

Several of the Southern papers have declared for a "strong government" with life tenures of office.

The Boston Courier says: "We heard a couple of politicians, sighing over the affairs of the nation. 'I wish,' said one of them, 'Old Jackson was in Buchanan's place.' 'I ain't so particular about that,' retorted the other, 'I'd be satisfied if old Buchanan was in old Jackson's place.'"

Gen. Scott's Movements.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, one of the editors of that paper, writes under date of the 8th, that "Gen. Scott is exhibiting extraordinary activity in making preparations to give the rebels a warm reception. He will have sufficient force of flying artillery, dragoons and riflemen in this district, in the course of a fortnight, to rout and scatter the largest body of rebels that Disunionists can bring into the city." The old warrior is itching to get a blow at the rattle-snake traitors. Last Sunday 100 marines and artillerymen came into this city by the morning train, and immediately were put on board a steamer and sent down the river to Garrison Fort Washington, ten miles below this city. The fort is a strong one, and commands the channel. No vessel can pass up or down without the permission of the commandant. It was an important point to hold. The Virginia Disunionists were making preparations to seize the forts, but Scott was beforehand with them. They were too late. Fort McHenry at Baltimore, is being strongly garrisoned, and will shortly be in condition to resist and repel any assault that the insurgents may bring against it. All the available troops in the Eastern States are being concentrated in this vicinity, and orders have been dispatched to the far West for the return of all the soldiers who can be spared."

It is to be hoped that there will be no relaxing of this spirit, whatever pacific measures may be adopted between now and the 4th of March, to lull to sleep the public mind. The rebels will only be deterred from making an onslaught against the Government by the presence of an overpowering force, and a false step or any neglect at such a moment would involve consequences from which the country would not recover for a quarter of a century. The people have entire confidence in the sagacity and prowess of Gen. Scott, and now let the patriotic people of the northern States strengthen his hands to the extent that they have been weakened by the President and his traitorous Cabinet, and we shall entertain no fears for the Capitol on the 4th of March, or any time thereafter.

What South Carolina Expects.

It is obvious, says the Richmond Whig, that South Carolina expects to force all the slave States into her measures. She has gone on without the counsel or advice of Virginia or her sister Southern States, and she will expect to rule in the movement or secede again. Nothing will do unless South Carolina is king. Her institutions are protected on all sides by slave States. She is liable to no molestation on her borders. She, whose only aid is the side of the ocean, was exposed in a little danger. Virginia has forbidden under the 11th extension of a clause of the Federal Constitution for her benefit. The evil she has not judged sufficient to justify revolution, and it is not without a remedy. The Free States lie all along her Northern border, and she has no interest in making them enemies or foreigners. This is an interest this State cannot overlook, aside from the general interest in the preservation of the Union. Secession is now a blind, unreasoning passion, and it is easy to act in haste, and have to repent at leisure.

The Popular Reaction--Commodore Kearney Withdraws his Resignation.

The precipitate course of South Carolina in refusing to await the action of the North, but at once plunging the country into the perils of civil war, says the New York Journal of Commerce, has alienated the sympathies of many patriotic men who have hitherto remained her steadfast friends, ready to vindicate the justice of her cause at any sacrifice. "We have one illustration of this in the case of the veteran Commodore Lawrence Kearney, who stands second on the active list in the United States Navy, and whose resignation was announced a few days ago. In a private letter, Commodore Kearney says:

"Since the course pursued by Charleston, I have changed my views in regard to matters in that quarter and elsewhere, and I have asked to be allowed to withdraw my letter of resignation in the Navy."

This is a straw which shows the direction of the wind.

The guns at Fort Moultrie.

It is said that the Charlestonians are unable to drill out the guns of Fort Moultrie so as to make them serviceable. Major Anderson did his work too well. He not only spiked the guns, but he plugged them up and left their cavities filled with powder. Now, then, an explosion is certain when the drill, coming in either direction, reaches the powder; and daring on the secessionists are, they will not waste their precious lives in this manner. So the only report likely to come from the guns is that they are unserviceable. Three more for Major Anderson.

The Providence Journal shows up the folly of the secession dogma by the question, "If all the States except Rhode Island secede from the Union, is she to pay the public debt?"

NOT VERY CONCILIATORY.--If any considerable portion of our American people were composed of the crude and vindictive material that seems to enter into the composition of the two secessionists that preside over that harmless institution--the Stillwater Democrat--every vestige of order, social fellowship, with all the rest of the christian graces would be obliterated, and in their stead we would be swallowed up in social discords and internal commotions--recognizing no principle of right or justice but that of physical power. In alluding to a libel upon the Republican party which was exploded weeks ago, and refuted by every decent paper which had given it currency, the Democrat says of the Republican party:

"Treachery, treason, murder, theft and arson--its component parts, laid at all singular that the South wish to detach themselves from such a community?" Any decent man, entertaining any respect for himself, finding that his "lines had fallen in such unpleasant places"--two-thirds of his neighbors and associates being "treacherous, treasonable, murderers, thieves and house-burners"--would be likely to grease his boots and slide out of the pestiferous neighborhood as soon as possible. If our advice were sought, we would advise our neighbors to avoid such society as they are now surrounded by. They might find some useful employment at Charleston--yet we think they would be distrusted even in that rampant city."

WHAT THE PRINCE SAW.--Shortly after the Prince of Wales arrived in England, the London News, in an editorial, complimentary to our country, remarked that the Prince "had seen a nation of soldiers without an army--civil order without a police--wealth, luxury, and culture without a court or an aristocracy. He has learned to mingle with the busy crowd of men without the intervention of chamberlains and courtiers. He has found respect without ceremony, and honor without adulation."

Minnesota Legislature.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Sanborn introduced a bill for an act to regulate elections in this State, and to reduce the several acts relating to the same to one act. The bill is a long one and required three-quarters of an hour on its reading. Its importance justifies the following brief synopsis of its provisions, in general:

It allows no one to vote, in any case, unless his name is on the poll list prior to the opening of the polls on the day of election. It provides that the polls shall open at half past eight in the morning and close at four in the afternoon. The County Auditors in the several counties shall make an abstract return of the votes cast, at a general election, within three days after such election is held.

They shall make an abstract of votes for State officers on one sheet, and of Members of Congress and Electors for President and Vice President on another sheet, and shall transmit the same to the Secretary of State, within five days after such election. In other respects the law is the same as the present one, with the exception that it contains provisions for allowing Indians to vote, when a Judge of a District Court shall have certified that they are qualified under the Constitution--the Indian being required to produce such certificate. The main object of the bill is to harmonize existing laws, and compel all officers to attend to their duties without any delay after election.

Mr. Fiske introduced a resolution having reference to Railroads, the essence of which is that "every rail shall stand on its own bottom."

In the House, the Senate's joint resolutions in regard to the state of the Union were passed with amendments by a unanimous vote of all the members present--41. Mr. LeBlond of Houston, being absent, the Senate Memorial for the improvement of the Mississippi between the mouth of the Minnesota and Sauk Rapids was also passed. This memorial, which was introduced into the Senate by Mr. Heaton, asks of Congress an appropriation of \$40,000 to be expended between the mouth of the Minnesota and the Falls of St. Anthony, and \$30,000 between the Falls and Sauk Rapids.--Press, 18th.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Smith introduced a bill of considerable importance, it provides for the repeal of the Statute directing the foreclosure of mortgages by advertisement. This is in view of recent decisions of the Supreme Court by which titles are regarded as insecure.

Mr. Galbraith introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire, whether the laws passed by the first State Legislature are of force and valid, as they were passed by a State Legislature and signed by a Territorial Secretary of State before the State was admitted into the Union.

The Senate passed the Union Resolutions.

In the House, a bill was introduced to change the name of the county of Tooten to that of Anderson, which was put through its several readings and passed finally. The Moritzius (Monticello) case had a fresh airing.--Press, 19th.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Holley introduced a resolution having in view the substitution of the New York Code of Practice in this State.

Mr. Heaton introduced a Pacific Railroad joint resolution, calling upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to continue all laudable efforts to accomplish what they can in favor of a Northern branch. The vote to print the resolution was 10 to 6, and the recommendation of the Committee on Printing was thus negative.--Press, 20th.

Telegraphic!

This Morning's News.

We condense the telegraphic news of this morning. Mr. Yule of Florida, announced the withdrawal of himself and colleagues from Florida and Alabama from the Senate.

Georgia passed her secession ordinance by a vote of 280 to 89.

Virginia has under discussion a proposition for a national convention. The proposition contemplates a commission to meet commissioners from the Southern States in Washington on the 4th of February, and a commission to South Carolina to urge them to refrain from hostile acts during the session of the convention.

A company of sappers and miners from West Point, acting as infantry, has arrived at Washington.

Bailey, the treasury thief, has been hauled out of jail on \$50,000 bonds. The amount of his stealings was near \$1,000,000.

The State authorities of South Carolina have been commanded by Major Anderson to cease erecting fortifications. This order has thrown the Governor and his cabinet into great excitement, and the command from Fort Sumter is received with fear and trembling.

From Washington.

NOMINATION OF MR. HOLT AS SECRETARY OF WAR--SECESSION IN ALABAMA--HON. WM. A. AIKEN OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ASSESSED \$40,000 DOLLARS--FOREIGN MINISTERS AGAINST SECESSION--BALTIMORE WILL DEFEND THE CAPITOL--INSTRUCTIONS TO THE COMMANDER OF THE BROOKLYN.

WASHINGTON, January 17.--The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Mr. Holt for Secretary of War, and from accounts, the discussion in Executive Session was of an exciting character. An effort was made by its opponents to refer to the Committee on Military Affairs, but this was strenuously and successfully resisted by the motion of reference, being defeated by a vote of 34 to 13. The objection to Mr. Holt by its opponents in the Senate, in the opinion of the President, and in the opinion of his cabinet, is a secessionist, and this is now confirmed. The matter is specially assigned to be the order of to-morrow.

The nomination of Mr. McIntyre as collector in the neighborhood of Charleston is still suspended in the Committee on Commerce.

The Alabama Senators to-day were notified by telegraph from the President that the convention must leave their seats until they are informed. The trouble is in the refusal of the delegation from northern Alabama to sign the ordinance unless the time for accession is postponed till the 4th of March.

In the deficiency bill for appropriating \$250,000 for carrying the mail from New York to San Francisco, in the name of Cornelius Vanderbilt, was struck out. Senator Latham insisting in the recognition of services rendered by the Panama Co., and Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Hon. Wm. A. Aiken, of South Carolina, has been reported to contribute \$40,000 to the revolutionary government under a threat of confiscating his property in case of refusal.

Every foreign government represented here is distinctly opposed to secession and will make their views public when occasion requires.

Word has been forwarded to General Scott from Baltimore that two thousand young men are fully organized and ready to come on from that city at special notice, to assist in defence of the Federal Capitol. The commander himself commends the proposition of the company to Gen. Scott.

The following is the substance of the orders transmitted to the commander of the steamer Brooklyn, previous to her recent trip.

You are to proceed direct to Charleston harbor, but not to go over the bar nor come to anchor, but lay under steam outside and ascertain whether the Star of the West has landed her troops, command her orders and order her with the troops to Hampton Roads, and also give any information as to the existing state of affairs there, and then return immediately to Hampton Roads.

Secession Movement.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18.--Two-thirds of the delegates to the Louisiana Convention are secessionists.

Col. Chase, Commander of the Florida forces, telegraphs to the Mayor of New Orleans for 2,000 men to aid in taking Fort Pickens.

The Steamer Havana, from Havana, 17th, has arrived. Business was dull and suspensions numerous.

MALDEN, Jan. 18.--Hon. H. V. Johnson, in the Convention, introduced a resolution as a substitute for those adopted. Looking to co-operation, and inviting Mr. Johnson's resolution was lost.

Mr. A. H. Stevens said, during the debate, that if Georgia determined to secede, the sooner she does it the better.

Cannon are firing and flags of independence are floating from the Capitol; rockets are being sent off, and other manifestations of joy.

RALPH, N. C., Jan. 18.--The Convention bill occupied both houses again to-day. There is not so much opposition to the Convention, as to particular details relating to the State matters. The Convention will be called. There is some opposition to Mr. Crittenden's proposition, and this weakens the Union sentiment daily.

St. Louis, Jan. 19.--The House Convention bill was slightly amended yesterday, in which amendment the

House concurred, and the bill was finally passed. The amendment reads thus: "No act, ordinance or resolution shall be valid, to change or dissolve the political relations of this State to the government of the United States, or any other State, until the majority of the qualified voters of the State shall ratify the same." Mr. Russell, the Commissioner from Mississippi, made a strong accession speech before the joint session of the Legislature last night.

Augusta, January 18.--The Arkansas Legislature has unanimously passed a bill submitting the convention question on the 28th of February. In case of a majority favoring a Convention the Governor is to appoint a day.

Mr. Crittenden Rebukes the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.--The question discussed in the Senate, upon Mr. Holt's nomination, was whether he was a secessionist. His friends denying it, and maintaining that it is his earnest desire to prevent bloodshed; but to maintain laws by every possible peaceful means. During the debate of the nomination Mr. Crittenden is said to have taken the ground that as Kentucky is now a central State enjoying all the prerogatives of a State, and the present form of government, she would never consent to its breaking up and the formation of a southern confederacy, of which she would be a border State, exposed to all the dangers and losses of such a position. It is stated that he was much affected during this portion of his remarks, and the manner in which he upbraided the Southern men who defeated his compromise in the Senate, was very severe. He took the position that the Union must be preserved at all hazards, either by peaceful means or force; and that force used against the lawless citizens of a government, is not coercion of a State. The speech being unexpected created great sensation among the Senators.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.--The New York Commercial's Washington despatch says the Senate committee of commerce, by a vote of three Southern States, has decided not to report Mr. McIntyre's nomination for collector at Charleston, to the Senate.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the name of Mr. Holt, as Secretary of War.

The Post despatches says Lord Lyons, Mr. Seglinder, the Bremen charge, and other leaders of the diplomatic corps, have requested Secretary Black to furnish official information whether the recognition of the United States of the secessionist government of South Carolina, by the State authorities of the United States, is a secessionist, and also whether foreign vessels could properly pay duties to South Carolina officers. Mr. Black's answer has not been transmitted. It is understood to have been in the negative. In reply to the questions, he states, however, that foreign vessels entering seceding ports and paying duties ignorantly would have more indulgence than others, but adds that the government is reluctant to consider the subject in the present unsettled condition of the country.

The vote in the Senate yesterday on the Crittenden proposition was immediately telegraphed south by the secessionists, who were greatly rejoiced at the result.

Bills have been offered for the five million loan; they will be opened on Saturday. The bulk of the loan will be taken at eight per cent.

The President has nominated Mr. Dougherty as Consul at Constantinople.

Later From the South.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 17.--In the Senate to-day, the military Committee reported in favor of raising an army. They declare that the exigencies of the times demand that the military of South Carolina be placed on a footing to meet opposition from any quarter. The State should have permanent military establishment, consisting of the troops consist of a regiment of infantry, and a battalion of artillery of four companies. It will form a nucleus around which the militia and volunteers can rally, and besides be a peace establishment to furnish South Carolina's quota to the army of the South Confederacy.

The Senate went into secret session on the proposal to lay a submarine telegraph between Charleston, Morris Island, Fort Moultrie, Fort Johnson and Castle Pickens.

Augusta, Jan. 17.--The Courier has a dispatch from New Orleans, dated January 16th, in which it is stated that the troops who took Baton Rouge arsenal returned and received a grand reception. The arsenal at Baton Rouge was now occupied by Louisiana troops. The action of Gov. Moore, in consequence of the threat of a mob; and Henry Ward Beecher was protected in an address, in the same city, on Pilgrim's day, by a strong police force. Now there is but just one thing needed to stop all this bad business, and that is, when the next attempt is made to mob a man for the expression of his opinions on any subject whatever, to call out a military company, and, after only one warning, to pour a volley of musket balls into the crowd that sets itself up as the guardian of men's tongues.

That would cool off these patriots of the tape-and-buttons trade; and though lamentable loss of life might follow such energetic measures, it is better that we have named, should be blown off the face of the earth, than that the right of free speech in this Republic should be abridged. These are our sentiments; and if we could inspire the Mayor of one of these infected places with others as sound and as conservative, this gagging process, lately revived, would soon be discontinued, and the right of all men to talk of any or all matters would be vindicated.

NEW YORK NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.--The military of New Jersey are taking measures for placing their brigades on a war footing. Simon Katz, convicted of arson, was sentenced yesterday to imprisonment for life.

The Times states on authority of a letter from Fort Sumter that Major Anderson heard before the arrival that the Star of the West had left New York with reinforcements for him, and that he gave orders not to fire upon the batteries because he was anxious to avoid a collision.

The Tribune has positive information that it is the intention of the rebel leaders at Charleston to attack Fort Sumter as soon as their convey returns from Washington.

The recent charge of Judge Snellay on the treason of the South, has driven several Southerners from this city. Gen. Tholl, agent for Alabama for the purchase

of fire-arms, departed so hastily on Wednesday, that he neglected to complete his contracts.

James E. Kerrigan, M. C., elect from this city, has been summoned as a witness before the United States Court. It will be remembered that he advertised some time since for men to form a military organization.

It is announced this p. m., that the Bank of the Republic will pay the interest on all the bonds of the State without regard to the late frauds in the Interior Department.

The three Alternatives.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The seventeen ill-directed shots fired at the Star of the West in the entrance to Charleston harbor have already reverberated through the nation. Millions of men have felt their blood boil with indignation offered to the national flag by avowed traitors. A war spirit has been kindled from Eastport to the Rio Grande, from the Atlantic to the Missouri. But we are to have no civil conflict for a long time to come. Before the Northern States will be allowed to send their militia or their volunteers to the field of battle there will undoubtedly have been actual invasion of these States made; or, at least, an attempt to be made, on the part of the South. This may appear wholly out of the range of probabilities, but we proceed to show that this policy is one of the three alternatives which will be presented to the seceding States, and that it is the one most likely to be adopted.

Major Anderson signified to Governor Pickens that if the flagrant act of hostility on Morris Island were not discontinued, he should at once blockade the port. Although his determination to do so has been temporarily suspended, there can be no doubt that the President will direct him to put the threat into prompt execution. If Fort Sumter is unequal to the task, a man-of-war must be sent to aid in executing the mandate. Once effectually blocked, the starving process begins. Cotton is a good thing to make sterling exchange with; it was found convenient by Gen. Jackson to make breast-works of; but it cannot be eaten. Gen. Wade Hampton once killed a number of slaves trying to make them eat cotton seed, but neither he nor any other ever dreamed of making a meal of the staple itself. The South, never producing a surplus of breadstuffs, but always relying on other States for a portion of its supply of the stuff of life, is now peculiarly destitute of the first requisite of existence. True, the granaries of the Northwest are overflowing, and trade between the two sections is comparatively free, but it takes money to buy corn, now just as it did when the sons of Jacob journeyed to Egypt in the sore famine of those days. But if cotton cannot be exported the planters can get no money. War and the cotton trade must therefore go together. The first hostile shot sends cotton down the stream in blockade, and causes the other ail of the Atlantic. Added to the great cost of land transportation, under a state of blockade, is the disastrous rupture of cotton credits, destroying the value of bills of lading, and annihilating the system of "advance on the crop," which has heretofore been the universal method of carrying the staple to market. Indeed both these facilities of Southern commerce are already withdrawn, without the closing of a single seaport. Obsolete the closing of a single seaport. Obsolete the closing of a single seaport. Obsolete the closing of a single seaport.

Whether immediate or remote it is not necessary to inquire. This is one of the alternatives, and it is one which is not likely to be adopted by the blockaded faction.

There are just two ways to raise a blockade of this sort. One is to abandon the treason and return to the national fidelity to the Constitution. The other is to invade and conquer the loyal States. Which plan is most likely to be pursued? If the numbers of the South had been so much more numerous, the South had the past sixty days, all would agree that the former method of extraction would be adopted. But we have little hope in that direction. We look to see the maddest of all, beginning with an attack on Washington City. With what energy such an invasion would be repelled--with what fury the invaders would be hurled from the soil of every free State--we leave each citizen to define his own feelings of patriotism. And who shall fix a limit to the retaliation inspired by such an act?

What is Needed.

The Messenger.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisers Will Please Remember
That the **Messenger** is a Circulation of **St. Croix**
Double that of any other paper
in the St. Croix Valley!

Fixe Snow.—During Thursday night and Friday, this section of the North-west was visited with the first fall of snow we have had during the past two years. We have now about 5 inches of snow on the ground. This will give fine sleighing for the winter and will insure a good stage of water at the opening of navigation.

Large supplies of groceries and provisions are leaving our city daily for the hinterland.

A large quantity of blanks kept constantly on hand, or printed to order, at the Messenger Office.

Our facilities for executing all kinds of job work are unequalled by any office in the St. Croix Valley. Send in your orders.

Miss Security.—We are requested to announce that the members of the Myrtle Street congregation will meet with Mrs. Gold T. Curtis on Thursday evening, for the purpose of organizing a Mite Society—the objects of the association being to cultivate and encourage social relations, and the collection of a fund for society purposes. All members of the congregation are cordially invited to be present at 6 o'clock.

The health of our city is such as to alarm the medical profession. In the early part of the season, Erysipelas prevailed to some extent, but general good health now prevails.

Augusta Ballard, of Lakeland, of the firm of Reynolds & Ballard, died last Wednesday morning. Mr. B. had been ill in health for several months.

Old Settlers.—The second annual meeting of the old settlers of the original county of St. Croix, took place at Hudson last Wednesday. From the published proceedings, we should think the old men had a gay old time of it. The annual address was delivered by Dr. Otto Hoyt. Among the numerous sentiments at the supper table, was one to the effect of the Lake-St. Croix water, Hudson and Prescott, which was responded to by Mr. Gunn, of Prescott. Mr. Z. E. Bins, of this city, responded to a complimentary sentiment to the "Mechanics of St. Croix Valley." These remarks are both profitable and pleasant, and the State Association of Minnesota is doing a good work in the way of collecting and perpetuating our early history.

The Democratic office has been removed to the old hall of the Spots of Malta. The presumption is legitimate that the proprietors have learned to "swim" from this effort to "strike out."

Too Drunk to Remember.—The gentleman (U) who left some time since by only coming and sent word to his former landlord that he was too drunk to go down and settle his bill before leaving, will no doubt be glad to learn that by remitting \$31.00 to this office, which was also too drunk to remember, he will save himself the mortification of exposure.

Our Ship or State.—Amid all this jarring and roar of excitement in the political world, threatening the destruction of our Constitution, the third shade their heads and ponder with deep apprehension upon the probable end of this great republican experiment. But we have entertained from the outset of this discussion a shining belief in the common sense and conscience of the people, which all the threats of secession and the solution have failed to shake or diminish. For, however, and the most violent storm is soonest past, and we may safely hope that the violent tempest in the political heavens will but purify the moral atmosphere against the day of quiet and serene peace. Then let us sing with Longfellow:

"Then too, sail on, O ship of state!
Sail on, O ship of state!
With all its hopes of future years,
In hanging breathless and in awe,
We know what workman laid his keel,
What workmen wrought thy ribs of steel;
Who made each mast, and sail, and rope;
What mighty realm, what warriors hope,
In what a force and what a fate,
We shaped the anchors of thy hope."

In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
In spite of fights on shore,
Sail on, O ship of state!
Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee—
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Are all with thee—are all with thee!

How to REAR CHILDREN.—Here is a chapter of instructions addressed to parents, from Italy's Office of Health:

1. Children should not go to school until six years old.

2. Should not learn at home during that time more than the alphabet, religious teachings excepted.

3. Should be fed with plain substantial food, at regular intervals of not less than four hours.

4. Should not be allowed to eat anything within two hours of bed time.

5. Should have nothing for supper but a simple cup of warm drink, such as weak tea or warm milk and water, and one slice of cold bread and butter—nothing else.

6. Should sleep in separate beds, on hair mattresses, without caps, feet first warmly wrapped by the fire or rubbed with the hands until perfectly dry; extra covering on the lower limbs, but little on the body.

7. Should be compelled to be out of doors for the greater part of the daylight, from breakfast until half an hour before sundown, unless in raw, damp, bad weather, when they should not be allowed to go outside the door.

8. Never think a healthy child is asleep or eating, except at supper; but compel regularity as to both; it is of great importance.

9. Never threaten a child, it is cruel, unjust and dangerous. What you have to do, do it, and do with it.

10. Never speak harshly or angrily, but mildly, kindly, and when really needed, firmly—no more.

11. By all means arrange it so that the last words between you and your children at night, especially the younger ones, shall be words of unalloyed love and affection.

W. W. Morgan, Esq., has been appointed postmaster at Lakeland, in this county, vice Mr. A. Ballard, who resigned recently on account of ill health.

Our Marine friends had a fine time at their dance last Friday evening. A number of their Stillwater friends were in attendance.

We have searched diligently the proceedings of our State Legislature from day to day to find something that would interest our readers in the least degree. We are obliged to exclaim that the search has been in vain.—*Democrat.*

"Search the scriptures," and you will find topics that ought to interest you.

Spirit of the Press.
ENGLISH VIEWS OF AMERICAN QUESTIONS.
From the London Times.

In order to preserve the institution of slavery, the United States are bound to renounce the freedom of the press, the assembly, the pulpit, and the news-paper. In the South we all know freedom of discussion on the subject of slavery has long been prohibited under penalties, amounting in many instances to death, preceded by the authority of the President of the United States, that the Union cannot be preserved unless the North merely abstains from active interference with the domestic institutions of the South, but imposes upon itself an eternal silence on the subject. It is a significant symptom of the true nature of slavery, that it draws after it, by the admission of its warmest friends, the proscription of that freedom of tongue and pen which is the life of a free people.

We are in the habit of carrying on our popular sovereignty, and seeks to establish in the midst of Democracy a censorship on what is written, an espionage on what is spoken, for fear that the very echo of free discussion should generate in the minds of bondsmen "agitation" and "sedition." Mr. Buchanan has discovered the remedy, and has only to propose the remedy. That remedy we have been simple. The mischief has been done by the liberty of speech and action in the North. The remedy would seem, therefore, to be to prohibit speech and to fetter action. If the matrons of the South can never feel themselves safe so long as the North is allowed to talk and write, to quote the declaration of Independence, and appeal to the anti-slavery opinions of Washington and Jefferson, the case will be a very little milder by the remedies the President proposes.

The Lansing (Mich.) Republican has the following upon inalienable rights: "It says those of the North are 'Life, Liberty and the pursuit of happiness,' and those of the South, 'Life, Liberty and the pursuit of niggers.'"

MORTGAGE SALE.
DEFAULT having been made in the completion of a certain mortgage of mortgage made, executed and delivered on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1859, by Henry B. Beach and Charles S. Beach, his wife, of the county of Washington and State of Minnesota, to Alton Lottmann, whereby said Henry B. Beach and Charles S. Beach, his wife, conveyed to said Alton Lottmann, his heirs and assigns forever, all that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the county of Washington and State of Minnesota, containing and designated as follows, to wit:

Lot number three, (3) in block number two, (2) in the city of Stillwater, in said county of Washington, and for said county of Washington, on the 14th day of December, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M. in book "C" of mortgages on pages 759, 760 and 761.

And, whereas, there is now claimed to be due and is due upon said mortgage, the sum of six hundred and thirty-five dollars, (\$635.00); and no suit or proceeding at law having been had or instituted to recover the said debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in that behalf made, provided, that said mortgage shall be foreclosed and the premises herein described will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Stillwater, in said county of Washington, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M. in book "C" of mortgages on pages 759, 760 and 761.

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STAGES leave daily for St. Paul. Good stables attached to the house.

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First Class Insurance.
NIAGARA INSURANCE COMPANY!
No. 67 Wall St. New York.

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Of Brooklyn, New York.

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DR. C. S. RICKER.
Would respectfully announce to the gentlemen of this city and vicinity, that he has taken a room in the old Post Office Building, on Chestnut street, 1st door above the Astor Hotel, for the purpose of practicing dentistry in the line of dentistry, which are necessary for the beauty and preservation of teeth, to the satisfaction of the patient. He is also able to give satisfaction, both in style and architecture, and in execution of workmanship.

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Great Reduction in Prices.
From this date he will sell bread at the very low price of

One Dollar for 28 Loaves,
which barely covers the expenses of fuel and labor.

He bakes every day, and keeps constantly on hand, and of excellent quality, in his line, from 1,800—2888
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MORTGAGE SALE.
DEFAULT having been made in the payment of the principal and interest, secured by said mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Henry B. Beach and Charles S. Beach, his wife, of the county of Washington and State of Minnesota, to Alton Lottmann, whereby said Henry B. Beach and Charles S. Beach, his wife, conveyed to said Alton Lottmann, his heirs and assigns forever, all that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the county of Washington and State of Minnesota, containing and designated as follows, to wit:

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HARTFORD, CONN.

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Losses paid at this agency, by L. R. CORNHILL, Agent.

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SECOND STREET, STILLWATER, MINN.
E. B. WHITTIER, PROPRIETOR.

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SELL AS CHEAP
As any other house in the city. Particular attention is called to their stock of

EXTRA FLOUR!
Which is warranted good on sale. Stillwater, July 16, 1860—43-1/2

FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES.
SOLD BY FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF, 23 1/2 Lake Street, Chicago.

The Stillwater Messenger

VOLUME 5.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1861.

NUMBER 20.

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A. J. VAN VORHES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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OFFICE adjoining Parker's Law Office, up stairs, Main Street, Stillwater, Minn.

Residence, at Mrs. Harris' Mulberry street.

H. F. NOYES, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE in Holcomb's new stone building, (up stairs), Main Street, Stillwater, Minn.

Residence, corner of Cherry and Fourth streets.

DOCTOR A. MULLER.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE on door above Dodge's book store, Main Street, Stillwater, Minn.

Residence, corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Stillwater, Minn.

WM. M. MCCLUER.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

OFFICE in Grebley's block, Main Street, Stillwater, Minn.

Residence, at Mrs. Harris' Mulberry street.

THOMPSON & VANDERBERG.

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OFFICE in Grebley's block, Main Street, Stillwater, Minn.

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S. S. MURDOCK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

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Residence, corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Stillwater, Minn.

E. E. CORNMAN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

OFFICE on the second floor of the building above Dodge's book store, Main Street, Stillwater, Minn.

Residence, at Mrs. Harris' Mulberry street.

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October 1859-1860-1861-1862-1863-1864-1865-1866-1867-1868-1869-1870-1871-1872-1873-1874-1875-1876-1877-1878-1879-1880-1881-1882-1883-1884-1885-1886-1887-1888-1889-1890-1891-1892-1893-1894-1895-1896-1897-1898-1899-1900-1901-1902-1903-1904-1905-1906-1907-1908-1909-1910-1911-1912-1913-1914-1915-1916-1917-1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923-1924-1925-1926-1927-1928-1929-1930-1931-1932-1933-1934-1935-1936-1937-1938-1939-1940-1941-1942-1943-1944-1945-1946-1947-1948-1949-1950-1951-1952-1953-1954-1955-1956-1957-1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971-1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983-1984-1985-1986-1987-1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010-2011-2012-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-2057-2058-2059-2060-2061-2062-2063-2064-2065-2066-2067-2068-2069-2070-2071-2072-2073-2074-2075-2076-2077-2078-2079-2080-2081-2082-2083-2084-2085-2086-2087-2088-2089-2090-2091-2092-2093-2094-2095-2096-2097-2098-2099-2100-2101-2102-2103-2104-2105-2106-2107-2108-2109-2110-2111-2112-2113-2114-2115-2116-2117-2118-2119-2120-2121-2122-2123-2124-2125-2126-2127-2128-2129-2130-2131-2132-2133-2134-2135-2136-2137-2138-2139-2140-2141-2142-2143-2144-2145-2146-2147-2148-2149-2150-2151-2152-2153-2154-2155-2156-2157-2158-2159-2160-2161-2162-2163-2164-2165-2166-2167-2168-2169-2170-2171-2172-2173-2174-2175-2176-2177-2178-2179-2180-2181-2182-2183-2184-2185-2186-2187-2188-2189-2190-2191-2192-2193-2194-2195-2196-2197-2198-2199-2200-2201-2202-2203-2204-2205-2206-2207-2208-2209-2210-2211-2212-2213-2214-2215-2216-2217-2218-2219-2220-2221-2222-2223-2224-2225-2226-2227-2228-2229-2230-2231-2232-2233-2234-2235-2236-2237-2238-2239-2240-2241-2242-2243-2244-2245-2246-2247-2248-2249-2250-2251-2252-2253-2254-2255-2256-2257-2258-2259-2260-2261-2262-2263-2264-2265-2266-2267-2268-2269-2270-2271-2272-2273-2274-2275-2276-2277-2278-2279-2280-2281-2282-2283-2284-2285-2286-2287-2288-2289-2290-2291-2292-2293-2294-2295-2296-2297-2298-2299-2300-2301-2302-2303-2304-2305-2306-2307-2308-2309-2310-2311-2312-2313-2314-2315-2316-2317-2318-2319-2320-2321-2322-2323-2324-2325-2326-2327-2328-2329-2330-2331-2332-2333-2334-2335-2336-2337-2338-2339-2340-2341-2342-2343-2344-2345-2346-2347-2348-2349-2350-2351-2352-2353-2354-2355-2356-2357-2358-2359-2360-2361-2362-2363-2364-2365-2366-2367-2368-2369-2370-2371-2372-2373-2374-2375-2376-2377-2378-2379-2380-2381-2382-2383-2384-2385-2386-2387-2388-2389-2390-2391-2392-2393-2394-2395-2396-2397-2398-2399-2400-2401-2402-2403-2404-2405-2406-2407-2408-2409-2410-2411-2412-2413-2414-2415-2416-2417-2418-2419-2420-2421-2422-2423-2424-2425-2426-2427-2428-2429-2430-2431-2432-2433-2434-2435-2436-2437-2438-2439-2440-2441-2442-2443-2444-2445-2446-2447-2448-2449-2450-2451-2452-2453-2454-2455-2456-2457-2458-2459-2460-2461-2462-2463-2464-2465-2466-2467-2468-2469-2470-2471-2472-2473-2474-2475-2476-2477-2478-2479-2480-2481-2482-2483-2484-2485-2486-2487-2488-2489-2490-2491-2492-2493-2494-2495-2496-2497-2498-2499-2500-2501-2502-2503-2504-2505-2506-2507-2508-2509-2510-2511-2512-2513-2514-2515-2516-2517-2518-2519-2520-2521-2522-2523-2524-2525-2526-2527-2528-2529-2530-2531-2532-2533-2534-2535-2536-2537-2538-2539-2540-2541-2542-2543-2544-2545-2546-2547-2548-2549-2550-2551-2552-2553-2554-2555-2556-2557-2558-2559-2560-2561-2562-2563-2564-2565-2566-2567-2568-2569-2570-2571-2572-2573-2574-2575-2576-2577-2578-2579-2580-2581-2582-2583-2584-2585-2586-2587-2588-2589-2590-2591-2592-2593-2594-2595-2596-2597-2598-2599-2600-2601-2602-2603-2604-2605-2606-2607-2608-2609-2610-2611-2612-2613-2614-2615-2616-2617-2618-2619-2620-2621-2622-2623-2624-2625-2626-2627-2628-2629-2630-2631-2632-2633-2634-2635-2636-2637-2638-2639-2640-2641-2642-2643-2644-2645-2646-2647-2648-2649-2650-2651-2652-2653-2654-2655-2656-2657-2658-2659-2660-2661-2662-2663-2664-2665-2666-2667-2668-2669-2670-2671-2672-2673-2674-2675-2676-2677-2678-2679-2680-2681-2682-2683-2684-2685-2686-2687-2688-2689-2690-2691-2692-2693-2694-2695-2696-2697-2698-2699-2700-2701-2702-2703-2704-2705-2706-2707-2708-2709-2710-2711-2712-2713-2714-2715-2716-2717-2718-2719-2720-2721-2722-2723-2724-2725-2726-2727-2728-2729-2730-2731-2732-2733-2734-2735-2736-2737-2738-2739-2740-2741-2742-2743-2744-2745-2746-2747-2748-2749-2750-2751-2752-2753-2754-2755-2756-2757-2758-2759-2760-2761-2762-2763-2764-2765-2766-2767-2768-2769-2770-2771-2772-2773-2774-2775-2776-2777-2778-2779-2780-2781-2782-2783-2784-2785-2786-2787-2788-2789-2790-2791-2792-2793-2794-2795-2796-2797-2798-2799-2800-2801-2802-2803-2804-2805-2806-2807-2808-2809-2810-2811-2812-2813-2814-2815-2816-2817-2818-2819-2820-2821-2822-2823-2824-2825-2826-2827-2828-2829-2830-2831-2832-2833-2834-2835-2836-2837-2838-2839-2840-2841-2842-2843-2844-2845-2846-2847-2848-2849-2850-2851-2852-2853-2854-2855-2856-2857-2858-2859-2860-2861-2862-2863-2864-2865-2866-2867-2868-2869-2870-2871-2872-2873-2874-2875-2876-2877-2878-2879-2880-2881-2882-2883-2884-2885-2886-2887-2888-2889-2890-2891-2892-2893-2894-2895-2896-2897-2898-2899-2900-2901-2902-2903-2904-2905-2906-2907-2908-2909-2910-2911-2912-2913-2914-2915-2916-2917-2918-2919-2920-2921-2922-2923-2924-2925-2926-2927-2928-2929-2930-2931-2932-2933-2934-2935-2936-2937-2938-2939-2940-2941-2942-2943-2944-2945-2946-2947-2948-2949-2950-2951-2952-2953-2954-2955-2956-2957-2958-2959-2960-2961-2962-2963-2964-2965-2966-2967-2968-2969-2970-2971-2972-2973-2974-2975-2976-2977-2978-2979-2980-2981-2982-2983-2984-2985-2986-2987-2988-2989-2990-2991-2992-2993-2994-2995-2996-2997-2998-2999-3000-3001-3002-3003-3004-3005-3006-3007-3008-3009-3010-3011-3012-3013-3014-3015-3016-3017-3018-3019-3020-3021-3022-3023-3024-3025-3026-3027-3028-3029-3030-3031-3032-3033-3034-3035-3036-3037-3038-3039-3040-3041-3042-3043-3044-3045-3046-3047-3048-3049-3050-3051-3052-3053-3054-3055-3056-3057-3058-3059-3060-3061-3062-3063-3064-3065-3066-3067-3068-3069-3070-3071-3072-3073-3074-3075-3076-3077-3078-3079-3080-3081-3082-3083-3084-3085-3086-3087-3088-3089-3090-3091-3092-3093-3094-3095-3096-3097-3098-3099-3100-3101-3102-3103-3104-3105-3106-3107-3108-3109-3110-3111-3112-3113-3114-3115-3116-3117-3118-3119-3120-3121-3122-3123-3124-3125-3126-3127-3128-3129-3130-3131-3132-3133-3134-3135-3136-3137-3138-3139-3140-3141-3142-3143-3144-3145-3146-3147-3148-3149-3150-3151-3152-3153-3154-3155-3156-3157-3158-3159-3160-3161-3162-3163-3164-3165-3166-3167-3168-3169-3170-3171-3172-3173-3174-3175-3176-3177-3178-3179-3180-3181-3182-3183-3184-3185-3186-3187-3188-3189-3190-3191-3192-3193-3194-3195-3196-3197-3198-3199-3200-3201-3202-3203-3204-3205-3206-3207-3208-3209-3210-3211-3212-3213-3214-3215-3216-3217-3218-3219-3220-3221-3222-3223-3224-3225-3226-3227-3228-3229-3230-3231-3232-3233-3234-3235-3236-3237-3238-3239-3240-3241-3242-3243-3244-3245-3246-3247-3248-3249-3250-3251-3252-3253-3254-3255-3256-3257-3258-3259-3260-3261-3262-3263-3264-3265-3266-3267-3268-3269-3270-3271-3272-3273-3274-3275-3276-3277-3278-3279-3280-3281-3282-3283-3284-3285-3286-3287-3288-3289-3290-3291-3292-3293-3294-3295-3296-3297-3298-3299-3300-3301-3302-3303-3304-3305-3306-3307-3308-3309-3310-3311-3312-3313-3314-3315-3316-3317-3318-3319-3320-3321-3322-3323-3324-3325-3326-3327-3328-3329-3330-3331-3332-3333-3334-3335-3336-3337-3338-3339-3340-3341-3342-3343-3344-3345-3346-3347-3348-3349-3350-3351-3352-3353-3354-3355-3356-3357-3358-3359-3360-3361-3362-3363-3364-3365-3366-3367-3368-3369-3370-3371-3372-3373-3374-3375-3376-3377-3378-3379-3380-3381-3382-3383-3384-3385-3386-3387-3388-3389-3390-3391-3392-3393-3394-3395-3396-3397-3398-3399-3400-3401-3402-3403-3404-3405-3406-3407-3408-3409-3410-3411-3412-3413-3414-3415-3416-3417-3418-3419-3420-3421-3422-3423-3424-3425-3426-3427-3428-3429-3430-3431-3432-3433-3434-3435-3436-3437-3438-3439-3440-3441-3442-3443-3444-3445-3446-3447-3448-3449-3450-3451-3452-3453-3454-3455-3456-3457-3458-3459-3460-3461-3462-3463-3464-3465-3466-3467-3468-3469-3470-3471-3472-3473-3474-3475-3476-3477-3478-3479-3480-3481-3482-3483-3484-3485-3486-3487-3488-3489-3490-3491-3492-3493-3494-3495-3496-3497-3498-3499-3500-3501-3502-3503-3504-3505-3506-3507-3508-3509-3510-3511-3512-3513-3514-3515-3516-3517-3518-3519-3520-3521-3522-3523-3524-3525-3526-3527-3528-3529-3530-3531-3532-3533-3534-3535-3536-3537-3538-3539-3540-3541-3542-3543-3544-3545-3546-3547-3548-3549-3550-3551-3552-3553-3554-3555-3556-3557-3558-3559-3560-3561-3562-3563-3564-3565-3566-3567-3568-3569-3570-3571-3572-3573-3574-3575-3576-3577-3578-3579-3580-3581-3582-3583-3584-3585-3586-3587-3588-3589-3590-3591-3592-3593-3594-3595-3596-3597-3598-3599-3600-3601-3602-3603-3604-3605-3606-3607-3608-3609-3610-3611-3612-3613-3614-3615-3616-3617-3618-3619-3620-3621-3622-3623-3624-3625-3626-3627-3628-3629-3630-3631-3632-3633-3634-3635-3636-3637-3638-3639-3640-3641-3642-3643-3644-3645-3646-3647-3648-3649-3650-3651-3652-3653-3654-3655-3656-3657-3658-3659-3660-3661-3662-3663-3664-3665-3666-3667-3668-3669-3670-3671-3672-3673-3674-3675-3676-3677-3678-3679-3680-3681-3682-3683-3684-3685-3686-3687-3688-3689-3690-3691-3692-3693-3694-3695-3696-3697-3698-3699-3700-3701-3702-3703-3704-3705-3706-3707-3708-3709-3710-3711-3712-3713-3714-3715-3716-3717-3718-3719-3720-3721-3722-3723-3724-3725-3726-3727-3728-3729-3730-3731-3732-3733-3734-3735-3736-3737-3738-3739-3740-3741-3742-3743-3744-3745-3746-3747-3748-3749-3750-3751-3752-3753-3754-3755-3756-3757-3758-3759-3760-3761-3762-3763-3764-3765-3766-3767-3768-3769-3770-3771-3772-3773-3774-3775-3776-3777-3778-3779-3780-3781-3782-3783-3784-3785-3786-3787-3788-3789-3790-3791-3792-3793-3794-3795-3796-3797-3798-3799-3800-3801-3802-3803-3804-3805-3806-3807-3808-3809-3810-3811-3812-3813-3814-3815-3816-3817-3818-3819-3820-3821-3822-3823-3824-3825-3826-3827-3828-3829-3830-3831-3832-3833-3834-3835-3836-3837-3838-3839-3840-3841-3842-3843-3844-3845-

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORNES, EDITOR.

STILLWATER.

Tuesday, -- January 29, 186.

What are the President's Powers and Duties?

From the tone of some of the secession papers, and even from that of the President himself in his annual message, the stranger to our form of Government and institutions might infer that the Presidency of this great Republic was designed merely for ornament—not for any practical use or benefit to the people. It is very common just now to hear the President's doctrine that he has no power to coerce obedience to the laws and constitution of the United States, reiterated and enforced with a vehemence that would be surprising, were the objects of the advocates of the doctrine not fully understood by the entire country. Until recently, it has been a Government of power, and that the President when necessary, may place himself at the head of the whole land and naval force of the United States, and all the militia of the States, to execute the law and to preserve and protect the constitution of the United States. The New York Times sums up the power of the President. The constitution provides as follows:

"The Congress shall have power: To raise and support armies; To provide and regulate the organization of the land and naval forces; To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions."

The Army and Navy have been provided by Congress and the rules and articles of war have been made. The calling forth of the militia and using the Army and Navy have been provided for by Congress, as follows:

"Whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the President of the United States, he shall call forth the militia of that State to suppress such combinations, to execute the law, and to cause the laws to be duly executed."

"In all cases of insurrection, or obstruction to the laws, . . . When it is lawful for the President to call forth the militia for suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ for the same purpose such part of the land or naval force of the United States as shall be judged necessary."

The constitution also provides as follows: "The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States and of the militia of the several States when called into the service of the United States."

He has thus all the powers of military authority and martial law at his command. His Constitutional duty is equally plain and comprehensive.

"The President shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." "Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: 'I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.'"

He has all the powers of a monarch in case of war, insurrection, or opposition or obstruction to the laws of the United States, and it is not left to his discretion whether he will dispense with the law or neglect it, or allow it to be trampled under foot, or nullified or seceded from. His duty is plainly declared and enforced by the solemn sanction of an oath.

The power of the Government begins now to be felt. The people are aroused. The Army is on the alert. The State authorities and the vast army of the militia are getting ready to march. The giant will soon shake himself for action. If necessary (and how soon may it not be necessary) the Federal Capital may be under martial law. Let the citizens of the District and its vicinity, including telegraph men—let the "five hundred"—let Gen. Bickley and the Knights of the Golden Circle—let Wise and the Senators—let those who declare that South Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi are no longer in the Union, yet still occupy their places in Congress to embarrass the Government, and those who have conspired in invading and capturing the forts of the Union, read and inwardly digest the following rules and articles of war:

"Article 56. Whoever shall relieve the enemy with money, victuals or ammunition, or shall knowingly harbor or protect an enemy, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a Court Martial."

"Article 57. Whoever shall be convicted of holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to the enemy either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a Court Martial."

Arbuthnot and Ambler, who were not in the army of the United States, nor even citizens of the United States, were tried by a Court Martial and executed

with a short shift for "aiding, abetting and comforting the enemy."

Our enemies are none the less enemies because they are of our own household. In the whiskey insurrection it was decided that, "An insurrection committing acts of violence in arms with a view to render void an act of Congress, or to prevent its execution by force and intimidation, is a levying war against the United States." And in Burr's case, that when a body of men are assembled for the purpose of making war against the Government, and are in a condition to make that war, the assembly is an act of war. If men be enlisted, and marched and prepared for battle, though they do not arm to action yet it is an overt act of levying war. So is cruising in a warlike form; and not only the persons who bear arms, but those who assist otherwise are included among those levying war. There is no lack of enemies to be aided, abetted and comforted by spies and traitors.

Northern Men—Beware!

The recent instructions to the Grand Jury of the United States Court in New York, by Judge Smalley, in which he declared the secession of South Carolina to be treason against the Government, should place the few northern men who are giving "aid and comfort to the enemy" on their guard, unless they, too, be found participating in the high crime. To the correctness of Judge Smalley's instructions, that treason in arms occupies a portion of our country, no jurist or lawyer has yet dissented. It is a plain fact, which does not admit of controversy. Such being the case, northern men, whose sympathies for the secessionists and whose antipathies to the institutions of the country lead them to turn their backs upon the government by which they have been sheltered and protected, should be extremely cautious in what manner they give "aid and comfort to the enemy," which the constitution defines as treason. A few northern manufacturers of arms are at this moment working under the utmost pressure to supply southern traitors with munitions with which to carry on a fratricidal warfare. Under Judge Smalley's instructions, and the language of the constitution, this is giving "aid and comfort to the enemy," and becomes a part of the treason.

Another class (very insignificant, thank heaven!) may be found in almost every community, who form a part of the treason, but in a more passive, though but little less effective form. It is that class who openly sympathize with the traitors who declare that they are acting justly, that if a collision takes place between the traitors and the Government they hope the latter will be conquered, and who express their determination, if forced to bear arms, that they will flee to the South and embrace the chances and fortunes of war, by enlisting under a foreign flag against the Government of the United States. We have heard a very few persons talk in this manner. We hope their better judgment, if not their patriotism, will lead them to higher and more patriotic determinations. The policy of the secessionists has been to awaken just this kind of a sentiment throughout the country, and thus paralyze the power of the Government and strengthen their own resources. It is lending the traitors "aid and comfort" the most dangerous and insidious to the Government. The constitution and the laws must be maintained, and persons cannot be too cautious how they approach so great a crime as that of treason against the best government with which mankind has ever been blessed.

A Long Cherished Intention.

Facts are every day being developed going to prove that the success of the republican party is merely the pretext, not the justification of secession. Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, recently declared in relation to secession, "I have been engaged in this movement ever since I entered political life," and Mr. Rhet, recently declared upon the floor of Congress—"The secession of South Carolina is not the event of a day. It is not anything produced by Mr. Lincoln's election, or by the non-execution of the fugitive slave law. It has been a matter which has been gathering head for thirty years," and advises the border States to beware how they suffer themselves to be led off by South Carolina as she is not endeavoring to meet a new and startling emergency in our civil history; but is only making the complaint of present difficulties a cloak to hide the matured plans of thirty years.

We commend these declarations of leading secessionists to the consideration of the very few Northern men who turn their backs upon their country by justifying the treason of the secessionists.

The Majority in Congress.

The Democrats of the South appear determined to give the Republicans a majority in Congress sooner than has been anticipated. The withdrawal of a number of Southern Senators has left that body classified—twenty-six Republicans, all others twenty-six. With a full Senate, the opposition would be forty. After the fourth of March the Republican majority will be six or eight. The same policy has given the Republicans a majority in the House.

Western Virginia.

For many years past there has been a strong anti-slave labor sentiment in Western Virginia, and consequently slavery has not become so deeply interwoven with the industrial and social relations of the western portion as in the eastern section of the State. Could a division of the State be made, Western Virginia would vote overwhelmingly for a free State. A significant Union meeting was recently held at Parkersburg, in which entire loyalty to a union of the States was the unanimous sentiment. A few days since Hon. Sherrard Clemens, of the Wheeling district, made a thrilling Union speech in Congress, in which he took high and patriotic ground. Mr. Clemens said "he believed, before God, that slavery would be crucified if this unhappy controversy ends in a dissolution. If not crucified, it will have the death rattle in its throat. It remained to be seen whether treason could be carried on. There was a brave and holy minority in the slave States. Lazarus is not dead, but sleeps." Mr. C. showed that "the law of population governed the question of slavery in the territories. He showed the object of the African slave trade. The South out of the Union will never be able to secure so much territory as he could hold in his hand." He said that in the Southern Confederacy, ruled by the Cotton States, "the border States will be bound hand and foot to a policy as oppressive as they ever were under our constitution, intensified fifty times."

Several gentlemen moved that Mr. Clemens have leave to continue his remarks beyond the hour for debate. Mr. Martin, of Virginia, excitedly expressed the hope that the member would not be allowed to continue his traitorous remarks.

Patriotism Reviving.

Patriotism throughout the North is reviving, and glows and burns with increased vigor as secession and traitorism progresses in the South. Never, since the battle of New Orleans, has the 8th of January been so universally observed as the last anniversary was. From the Capitol of every State, the stars and stripes now wave, without a star or a stripe erased. Those States which have heretofore neglected to unfurl our national emblem from their State house spires—Ohio, Indiana and Minnesota among the number—have now spread it to the breeze amid the huzzas and rejoicings of the people. Never did a stronger union sentiment pervade the North, than that which dwells in the hearts of her people to-day. It is an encouraging omen.

FORTS IN POSSESSION OF THE TRAITORS.

The United States forts known to be in possession of the secessionists, with their number of guns and cost to the general Government, are Fort Pulaski, Savannah, 150 guns, cost \$928,850; Fort Jackson, 14 guns, cost \$125,000; Fort Moultrie and Pickens at Charleston, 70 guns, \$119,110; Forts Mearns and Caswell, North Carolina, the first 61 guns, cost \$460,000 the other 87 guns, \$571,921; Fort Morgan, Mobile, 132 guns, \$1,212,556; Fort Gaines, Mobile, 89 guns, \$200,000; Fort St. Philip, Louisiana, 124 guns, \$208,734; Fort Jackson, 150 guns, \$817,008; Fort Pike, 49 guns, \$478,000. The whole number of guns, 935; cost of forts and repairs, \$4,925,089; cost of armament \$777,288; total, \$5,702,337.

Is there any other respectable Government on the face of the earth that would have submitted thus long to the outrage of permitting the wresting from their Government, by a hostile enemy, their principal means of defense, without a desperate resentment? We think not. The bones of the revolutionary heroes and patriots of '76 ought to rattle around the beds of the officers of the Government, to arouse them to patriotic impulses.

WHERE SECESSION COCKADES ARE MADE.

The Boston Journal says that secession cockades which are worn at the South are generally of Yankee manufacture. We have one before us, the button in the center of which has on the face the inscription of the "Seaville Manufacturing Co., a Connecticut concern. It is thus the secessionists prove their dependence on the North, even when asserting their independence.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL HAS WRITTEN TO GOV. PICKENS, OF S. C., THAT ANDERSON MUST HAVE HIS MAIL MATTER, NOT OCCASIONALLY, AS CAPTIVE MAY SUGGEST, BUT REGULARLY; OTHERWISE MAIL FACILITIES, WHICH ARE SO EXPENSIVE TO THE GOVERNMENT, WILL BE WITHDRAWN FROM THE STATE.

Experienced agriculturists are predicting a great crop of wheat and rye the coming season, provided the present heavy covering of snow remains until spring, which is most likely to be the case. The ground is now covered with from eight to ten inches.

The new flag now floating from the dome of our Capitol is the largest and finest in the State, being fifteen feet wide and twenty-seven feet long, and manufactured of the best material. Long may it wave.

EXTENSIVE MAIL DEPREDACTIONS AND ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED GUILTY PARTIES.

For some time past there has been much complaint of mail depredations in this section of the State, and during the past few weeks diligent efforts have been made by the proper authorities to ferret out the difficulty. On last Friday two young men of this city were arrested, on charge of being the guilty parties, and are now awaiting an examination before United States Commissioner, G. W. Prescott, at St. Paul. The examination will take place next Friday at 11 o'clock.

The announcement of the arrest of the parties cast a deep gloom over our entire community. They were young men of fine promise, have been citizens of the place for more than three years, and not only sustained good reputations themselves, but are most respectfully connected here and elsewhere. Upon their immediate friends, the blow fell with crushing power. Their grief is shared to a great extent by the entire community.

We withhold facts and circumstances that have transpired for the present, as the matter will in a few days undergo legal investigation. In the mean time, we would advise the public to place no confidence in the thousand and ungrounded and improbable rumors that are so freely surmised and then put forth as facts. The indications are, that the facts in the case are sufficiently criminal without being augmented by improbabilities and impossibilities.

For the information of parties having a business interest in the depredations, we will state that among the many abstracted letters which have been found, were a number of notes and drafts which are in the hands of the officers. The extent of the depredations we presume cannot be definitely ascertained; while that which may be indicated in the letters rescued, has not yet been made public.

ST. PAUL MINNESOTA.

—The St. Paul Minnesotan—one of the pioneer Republican papers of the State—is no more. In accordance with negotiations which have been pending for a week past, the Minnesotan sold out to the Press, and issued its last paper on Saturday. We will miss the Minnesotan—the people of the State will miss it;—but the Press has now an open field and the Republican party will demand of it that it more than supplies the place of its old cotemporary. We have long been convinced that as long as there were two daily Republican papers in St. Paul—each striving for the ownership of the party—that neither of them could be what the party and the public demanded. Now that one of them has surrendered to public and party interests, the other must become what has for years been needed—an able, vigorous, dignified party organ. There is no reason why the Press should not be made such a paper, and we believe it will. If not, then the party and the public will open the field for parties who will establish and conduct a party organ on a basis that will insure success.

Dr. Fortna, who surrenders the field, has done much manly service for which the party, if not entirely ungrateful, will not hesitate to reward him.

THE UNION MUST BE PRESERVED.

With a very few disreputable exceptions, the public mind in all the Northern States is settling down calmly and deliberately to the Union must and shall be preserved. The idea that the mouth of the Mississippi river can by any possibility be closed against the free and unrestricted commerce of the country; and the threats thrown out that a legally elected President cannot be inaugurated in decency and order at Washington City, have aroused the masses of all parties, not to loud-mouthed brayings, but to a silent but deep-seated determination to protect the Government against ruffians and traitorism. This sentiment is gathering strength every day.

TELEGRAPHIC FEAT.

A few days since a connection was made between the Minnesota and Eastern lines, and St. Anthony and Buffalo worked with ease. This would make a continuous circuit of over twelve hundred miles. The dry atmosphere of Minnesota is peculiarly adapted to telegraphic purposes.

PASTORAL UNION.

The St. Croix Valley Pastoral Union will meet at Stillwater, Minn., on Monday, Feb. 18th, at 7 o'clock, p. m.

N. McLeod, or C. Thayer will furnish the introductory sermon. W. R. Stevens is expected to present an exhortation on John xxi; 25; A. S. Dennison an essay on the question, "Is the marriage of believers with unbelievers authorized by the Scriptures?" A. B. Green, analysis of plan for sermon on John xiv, 12; W. Speer an essay on "The best mode of developing a Missionary Spirit;" T. B. Rogers, a brief on "What kind of amusements are beneficial in their influence on society;" R. Hall, "The inspiration of the Scriptures;" M. Lewis, Skeleton of a sermon.

Subjects for discussion. 1. The duty of the Church to instruct the young in the Scriptures. 2. The missionary aspects of the age.

All ministers of evangelical churches are invited to attend and participate in the exercises.

A. GIBSON, Sec.

NOT ALL DISUNIONISTS.

—There is some reason yet left in Alabama, as there no doubt is in all the cotton States. This element would be developed, if the loyal portion of citizens only dared to speak and act. At the Presidential election, Alabama there were 84,636 votes cast. For delegates to the secession convention the vote stood—

Secession 55,776
Co-operation 28,860

Total vote in all but five counties, 62,082. Or 26,506 votes less than in November. Had they been polled, there would have been a majority of no less than 18,548 votes against secession. The same is the case in Florida, Georgia and Mississippi.

THE RULING PASSION STRONG IN DEATH.

—We see it announced that Mr. Rhet and other seceding members of Congress and most probably all of them do the same thing—continue to frisk all the letters of themselves and friends which pass through the United States mails. They can't let go their hold upon Government. They declare that their States no longer form a part of the United States—that they are separate and distinct Governments—yet they greedily take advantage of their former official relations to the Government to swindle what they insist is a foreign nation out of a portion of its revenue. There is a sublimity about such a system of impudence truly refreshing.

HORRIBLE STORY.

—The Shalopee Democrat tells the following sorry tale: Mrs. Flanagan, a young lady who was married on the 10th, was frozen to death on her way home from Spring Lake. The ceremony being over, the happy couple jumped into a sleigh and started for home, ten miles distant. When half way home she complained of being cold—she had on her head only a light bonnet. Her husband offered to stop and warm, but she said we shall soon be home. These were the last words she said. On arriving at his home, he took hold of her to help her out—when to his horror he found her dead; gone to rest forever. She had died of Frozen Brain—occasioned by wearing a light bonnet. Here is a severe warning to votaries of fashionable bonnets, when riding out in the cold. The poor husband is distracted, his bright visions of a happy home have been snuffed and dashed to the ground.

WHY FORT SUMTER HELD FIRE.

Major Anderson has been hastily blamed because he did not open a fire in defense of the Star of the West. Many who had been loud in his praise began to doubt his courage, and some were disposed to asperse his fidelity. Even the complimentary sword which hung over him, fell not into his hand, but upon his legislative table. We expressed the opinion at the time, that he had the best reasons for his conduct, and the opinion is now justified. It appears that important communications, which were supposed to have passed between Washington and Fort Sumter, were intercepted by the South Carolina authorities—some of these communications were characterized by a meanness sufficiently discredit to their boasted gallantry. Among these communications was one for Major Anderson, to the effect that reinforcements, if sent, should go in armed vessels—an obvious precaution. On the part of the government, advice was forwarded that the Star of the West was about to be dispatched.

Unaware that the steamer which he saw coming up the channel was for his relief—though his enemies were perfectly informed of the fact—Major Anderson could have no motive for interference when she was first fired upon. When he distinguished the American flag—which was not run up until after the firing had commenced—He shot his guns, brought them to bear upon Fort Moultrie, and at the moment the steamer turned, his gunners stood by the cannon with lighted matches.

A very different page that day's record might have been in our history, if those black throats had broken silence. If Capt. McGowan had persevered, he might have run beyond the range of the Morris Island battery without being disabled, and, when he came under the guns at Fort Moultrie, Major Anderson might have effected a successful diversion in his favor.

Civilians have little notion of military procedure. They are unused to guns, and not knowing what irreparable mischief they might do when misdirected, are very apt to touch them off hastily. Nothing yet appears to detract from Major Anderson's reputation, as a ready, decided, and as the prudent retreat of Capt. McGowan was, to all who have the honor of our flag at heart, and who have not been accustomed to see insulted by a foreign power, with impunity, we indulge the hope that the cautiousness of the commander of Fort Sumter, in that affair, will prove to have served the country as well as his masterly movement on the 26th of December.—N. Y. World.

FROM MEXICO VIA NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 8.—The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was handsomely celebrated to-day.

As an immediate secession majority in the city is three hundred and eighty. Despatches from Vera Cruz say that the Liberals took the city of Mexico on 23d. Miramon finding no support, capitulated.

The San Francisco Mirror says: "Out of nearly one hundred exchanges published on this coast, and received at this office, we can find not one that comes openly, or otherwise, in favor of an independent Republic. California is faithful to the Union."

Telegraphic!

Telegraphic News of this Morning.

We condense the telegraphic news of this morning, as received by our St. Paul cotemporaries.

The Grand Jury of the United States Court at Washington has found three indictments against Ex-Secretary Floyd. First, for mal-administration in office; Second, for complicity in abstraction of bonds; Third, for conspiracy against the government. We hope the proper steps will now be taken to bring the traitor to justice. This, we take it, is working to some purpose, and if continued, a regeneration of the government may yet be hoped for even under Buchanan's administration.

The Senate Special Committee on the tariff bill will report on Wednesday the bill of Mr. Morrill, which has received the unanimous concurrence of the committee. It is estimated this bill will produce a revenue of fifty-eight million dollars, with average imports. It provides for a loan of twenty-one million dollars to cover outstanding Treasury notes, which will be increased to twenty-five million dollars in order to provide for deficiencies not included in Mr. Dix's statement of the condition of the treasury for the current fiscal year. The committee will recommend that the law go into operation on the first of April.

It is reported that the Howard select committee of the House has positive evidence of the existence of a conspiracy to overthrow the government. It is also said that Gen. Scott has received intelligence confirming this report. Whether well founded or not, these rumors are calculated to greatly excite the public, and widen the breach existing between the North and South.

Mr. Rice presented a petition signed by fourteen thousand citizens of Boston, of all parties, asking for a peaceful adjustment of the national difficulties. The petition was enclosed in the American flag, and when presented, called forth bursts of applause from the floor of the Senate, and in the galleries—about the only impression it will probably make on that body. The day for petitions for conciliation and humiliation has gone by.

President Lincoln is to leave Springfield on the 14th of February for Washington, via La Fayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Buffalo, Albany, and from thence to Harrisburg. Special trains, but no military escort, will be provided.

The first Baptist church in Indianapolis was burned Sunday morning. Loss, \$10,000.

Edward Cuning, for many years one of the most prominent and upright merchants of New York, and President of the Hardware Trade Association, died on Saturday afternoon, at his residence at Brooklyn.

FROM THE SOUTH.

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 25.—The day was partially consumed by speeches from the South Carolina and Alabama commissioners. The convention adjourned after much discussion on a resolution submitting the secession order to the people.

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 26.—At ten this P. M. the vote on the ordinance for immediate secession was taken, which resulted years 133, nays 17. The convention has adjourned to New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—Cannons are being fired and the Pelican flag is everywhere unfurled. There is great excitement. Returns from Texas thus far indicate an overwhelming majority for immediate secession.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, has appointed Hon. Reverdy Johnson, A. W. Bradford, W. T. Goldsborough, W. C. Rife, and J. Dixon, all devoted to the Union, commissioners to meet the delegates appointed by the Legislature of Virginia, in Washington on the 14th February.

The special Charleston correspondent of the American, says that the Charleston vigilance committee has ferreted out a man named Dodge, enlisted as a soldier at Fort Moultrie, charged with being the correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, and compelled him to leave the State.

ST. LOUIS, JAN. 25.

A special despatch to the Republican, from Jackson, Mississippi, of the 23d, says the Mississippi convention has elected seven delegates to the southern convention, to meet at Montgomery, Alabama; and has also passed an ordinance to raise eight regiments of troops. Jeff. Davis was elected Major General.

AUGUSTA, JANUARY 24.

Governor Brown, at the head of seven hundred State troops, this morning demanded the surrender of the United States Arsenal. His demand was complied with. The troops in charge saluted the United States flag before hauling it down. The United States troops are to be sent to New York.

PENNSAOLA, JAN. 24.

The volunteers are engaged in moving and arranging their cannons. Carpenters are making scaling ladders, and the utmost bustle prevails. The U. S. steamer Wyandotte is anchored westward of the fort. The guns of the fort, for the purpose, it is supposed, to assist in the defence of the fort. Pilots have been notified that they may bring U. S. war vessels inside of the harbor or vessels carrying a flag of truce.

CHARLESTON, JANUARY 24.

The Legislature has appropriated \$40,000 for carrying on the postal arrangements of the Federal Government, made from the present system. Lieut. Mead has returned to Fort Sumter. The military services tendered to the State by the Catawba Indians of South Carolina have been accepted by the government. Jeff. Davis is in town.

MILBROOKVILLE, Ga. Jan. 23.

The convention has determined to elect to-morrow, at noon, ten delegates to meet the delegates from other Southern States, in convention, at Montgomery, on the 14th of February. The delegates are to be instructed as to their action, and all Southern States are invited to send delegates. The ordinance prohibiting the African slave trade, was so amended as to substitute for declaration of piracy, imprisonment in the penitentiary for violation of former federal laws. It passed unanimously.

Mr. Hill, of Troupe, offered an ordinance which was referred, providing for the continuance of the present postal service, and other laws.

Mr. Cobb reported an ordinance revoking the federal jurisdiction over all lands that may have been ceded to it by the State, and authorizing the payment by the State for the fortifications, arsenals, and all other improvements and stores therein. Laid over.

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 24.

In the State Convention, the committee of fifteen have reported an ordinance of secession, and resolutions regarding the navigation of the Mississippi river. Both were ordered to be printed. The committee asked for a postponement of discussion until 12 o'clock to-morrow. Several substitutes were offered for a settlement of the present difficulties, which were ordered to be printed. The commissioners from South Carolina and Alabama were welcomed to seats in the convention. An invitation from the Mayor, for the convention to meet in New Orleans, was laid over. A resolution of thanks to the Governor for his proclamation in seizing the forts was passed.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 23.

The battery on Sullivan's Island fired into a boat on Monday night, which approached with muffled guns. The enemy warped her off, and then fired and the boat went away. Soon after he heard the boat drawn up at Fort Sumter, one man saying he was wounded badly. Some say it was an effort to run the gauntlet, seize the sentinel and spike the cannon. Others say that they were deserters.

The Gloucester Register gives an account of a chap at Carver, named Charlie Williams, who was recently found to have three wives living, and has just eloped with a fourth, the latter a married lady!

The Georgia Ordinance of secession passed by a vote of yeas, 208; nays 89. Herschel V. Johnson and Alexander H. Stephens voting against it. It was hailed with the usual amount of enthusiasm.

The Charleston Courier reports the sale, at auction, on the 16th, of twenty-four cotton and plantation negroes at an average of \$437. This is a great falling off from former prices.

The new flag for Alabama is one star encircled by seven stars, representing the seven principal cotton States.

Among other objects of curiosity found in the Emperor of China's summer palace is an elephant of natural size, in gilt and enameled bronze, and most magnificent.

The New Orleans Delta, in its summary of the city mortality for the week, classified sixty-five of the deceased as natives of the United States, and one of South Carolina.

The deaths in New York city for the week ending January 12th, numbered 377, of which 186 were under five years of age.

Louis Napoleon expresses his desire that the United States may remain firm in Union, and that no State shall deem herself sufficiently aggrieved to secede from the others.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the court of and under the seal of the District Court of the First Judicial District in and for the county of Washington and State of Minnesota, upon a judgment rendered and docketed in said Court on the 23rd day of April, A. D. 1860, in an action wherein John Siegenbafer is plaintiff and W. E. Rolden is defendant, in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendant, for the sum of one hundred twenty dollars and fifty cents, with interest thereon from April 24th 1860, besides three dollars and sixty cents increased costs.

I have on this 25th day of January A. D. 1861, levied upon the following described property and interest which said defendant had in and on the said 24th day of April, A. D. 1860, at any time thereafter, together with the appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appurtenant, to public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the office of the Register of Deeds in the city of Stillwater, in said county of Washington, on Wednesday the 28th day of March, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, in satisfaction of said debt, interest and costs.

Dated, Jan. 25th, 1861—J. B. STICKNEY, Sheriff.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

County of Washington.)
In)
District Court.)
Hiram Hickok,)
Plaintiff,)
vs.)
Mary Ellen Hickok,)
Defendant.)
J. B. STICKNEY,)
Sheriff.)

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:—TO MARY ELLEN HICKOK:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was, on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1861, filed in and on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1861, in said county of Washington, and to serve a copy of your answer on the undersigned at the office of the Register of Deeds in the city of Stillwater, in said county of Washington, on or before the 10th day of February, A. D. 1861; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time above specified, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

J. B. COLEMAN, PLY. ATTY.

Dated at Stillwater, Jan. 16th, 1861—J. B. STICKNEY, Sheriff.

WHITE LEAD.

Collier Co.,
Grover,
Pacific, N. Y.

For sale at unprecedented low prices at
CARLI BROS.

Obtain Security Against Fire by Reliance Insurance with this



CASH CAPITAL, - 400,000.

RELIANCE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK

THE PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY

THE PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY

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ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FOR THE YEAR 1860.

EXPENDITURES.

JANUARY.

11 A. B. Green, fees for collecting...

14 G. W. Campbell, services as county...

John A. Ford, do

Joseph Haskell, do

Arthur Stephens, do

J. H. Russell, do

John McKinnon, rent for register's...

Joseph Jackson, juror fees

Freeman McKinnon, services court...

Rudolph Lehmicke, services clerk...

Samuel Van Alstyne, juror fees

Duncan Chisholm, constable fees

Dr. Alfred Muller, attending poor

G. S. Lyman, rock for county

Spaulding & Lane, printing

Granville M. Stickey, sheriff fees

Churchill & Nelson, office rent clerk...

William Cowie, juror on jail

H. P. Noyes, attending poor

John Merdill, juror fees

Wm. T. Dow, do

H. Packard, services at the county...

Duncan Chisholm, constable fees

Oliver Parsons, goods for county

Thos. J. York, services as register...

J. C. Spaulding, services overseer of...

Wm. A. Clay, lumber

Grassland & Babcock, medicines for...

Lydia Ahl, boarding paper

W. C. Campbell, do

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Geo. May, boarding papers

J. H. Russell, services as county...

John A. Ford, do

Joseph Haskell, do

Arthur Stephens, do

J. H. Russell, do

John McKinnon, rent for register's...

Joseph Jackson, juror fees

Freeman McKinnon, services court...

Rudolph Lehmicke, services clerk...

Samuel Van Alstyne, juror fees

Duncan Chisholm, constable fees

Dr. Alfred Muller, attending poor

G. S. Lyman, rock for county

Spaulding & Lane, printing

Granville M. Stickey, sheriff fees

Churchill & Nelson, office rent clerk...

William Cowie, juror on jail

H. P. Noyes, attending poor

John Merdill, juror fees

Wm. T. Dow, do

H. Packard, services at the county...

Duncan Chisholm, constable fees

Oliver Parsons, goods for county

Thos. J. York, services as register...

J. C. Spaulding, services overseer of...

Wm. A. Clay, lumber

Grassland & Babcock, medicines for...

Lydia Ahl, boarding paper

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H. P. Noyes, services as physician on...

Oliver Parsons, groceries furnished...

John A. Ford, do

Joseph Haskell, do

Arthur Stephens, do

J. H. Russell, do

John McKinnon, rent for register's...

Joseph Jackson, juror fees

Freeman McKinnon, services court...

Rudolph Lehmicke, services clerk...

Samuel Van Alstyne, juror fees

Duncan Chisholm, constable fees

Dr. Alfred Muller, attending poor

G. S. Lyman, rock for county

Spaulding & Lane, printing

Granville M. Stickey, sheriff fees

Churchill & Nelson, office rent clerk...

William Cowie, juror on jail

H. P. Noyes, attending poor

John Merdill, juror fees

Wm. T. Dow, do

H. Packard, services at the county...

Duncan Chisholm, constable fees

Oliver Parsons, goods for county

Thos. J. York, services as register...

J. C. Spaulding, services overseer of...

Wm. A. Clay, lumber

Grassland & Babcock, medicines for...

Lydia Ahl, boarding paper

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G. M. Slicker, shift fees

A. J. Van Vorhes, printing

F. R. Deane, witness fees

D. Deane, McKinnon & Co., lumber...

F. Tabor, conveying papers to...

Secret & Bro., flour for poor farm

Honey, Staples & Co., groceries for...

Duncan Chisholm, constable fees

NovEMBER.

S. D. B. Loomis, computing interest on...

H. Packard, services as overseer of...

R. Lehmicke, salary as co. auditor

A. J. Van Vorhes, do

